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Turkey Informs Britain It Will Not Fight Russia; Germans Raid Scapa Flow

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 3, 1940

War Summary: Göring Sees 'Blitzkrieg'

Turkey told Britain today that it "perseveres in the decision to remain outside the war." The Turkish position was outlined by President Inonu and his Foreign Minister in a 90-minute conference with the British Ambassador. Authoritative accounts said Turkey was determined not to go to war against Russia and that there is "no danger" of war in the Balkans.

In the air a new German raid on Scapa Flow, the British naval base in the Orkney Islands at the northern tip of Scotland, was reported during the night. While Germans stated that several British ships had been damaged by square hits or close explosions, British authorities said none of the Scapa Flow ships had been damaged. They added that a lone German raider was shot down over the Northeast Coast. Germans state that their warplanes had successfully attacked a convoy of merchant ships in the North Sea. Reports from France state that three British hurricane fighter planes had fought nine German Messerschmitts and "probably" shot down three of them. A similar number was reported to have been shot down by the French.

Germany, in the words of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, threatened a new "Blitzkrieg" but he didn't say when Reichsführer Hitler would decide to unleash his lightning war. [Details: Page 6.]

France gave maximum five-year sentences to 36 Communists, former members of the Chamber of Deputies, accused of carrying out orders of the Communist Internationale. [Details: Page 4.]

On the Western Front, the only activity reported was the routine exchange of artillery fire.

China was reassured by formal declarations that Britain will not recognize the puppet Government set up by Japan. Continued Chinese resistance was believed certain by observers studying the recent pronouncement by the "free" China generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. [Details: Page 4.]

Editor and Cartoonist Jailed in Contempt

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Post-Dispatch was fined $2,000 and two executives were fined and given short jail sentences today by Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe, who found them in contempt of court for editorially criticizing dismissal of an extortion case in his court. Ralph Coghlan, Editor of the editorial page, was fined $200 and sentenced to 20 days and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, cartoonist, was fined $100 and sentenced to 10 days.

After Judge Rowe's decision Ralph Pulitzer issued a statement for the paper in which he said "the issue will be carried to the Supreme Court of Missouri."

Dynamite Found Near Fore River Ship Yard

Discovery of dynamite in the grounds of the Edison generating plant on Fore River, opposite the spot where finishing touches are being put on the Navy's new airplane carrier, Wasp, was being investigated today by the Federal Bureau of Investigations. The dynamite was said to number 66 sticks embedded in the ground.

Court Rules NLRB Can Compel Signed Contract

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—Reversing a stand taken by the Seventh United States Circuit Court of Appeals in denying a National Labor Board order against the Inland Steel Company, the Sixth Circuit tribunal today held that the NLRB could compel a written contract between employer and employee in matters of collective bargaining. The court granted an enforcement decree against the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh.

Finland Unable to Stage Olympic Games

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Antii Kukkonen, Minister of Education Propaganda, said today it would be impossible for Finland to organize the Olympic Games this year "because of the abnormal situation prevailing between the great powers."

Farley Calls Pony Express 'Air Mail of 60s'

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley termed the Pony Express service the "air mail of the 60s" today in observing the eightieth anniversary of the fast courier service which operated between the Missouri River and California before the Nation was linked by telegraph. His speech was prepared for a ceremony dedicating St. Joseph's new $775,000 Post Office and marking the first sale of the new three-cent Pony Express commemorative stamps.

Hoare Seen as Next British Air Minister

LONDON (AP)—The Authoritative Press Association said today that it is expected that Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, will succeed Sir Kingsley Wood as Air Minister in a forthcoming shuffle of the Cabinet. Sir Arthur Salter is considered the most likely successor to Sir John Gilmour, who passed on March 29, as Minister of Shipping.

Surplus Cotton Program to Start in Tennessee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today designated Shelby County, Tennessee, including Memphis, as the first area in which the Agriculture Department would inaugurate its stamp program for distributing surplus cotton goods to the needy. Actual operation was expected to begin in about 30 days. The cotton program will be similar in principle to the stamp program for distributing surplus food.

In Washington: House Continues Spending

Congress continued its pre-election spending drive with the Senate Commerce Committee recommending $231,090,950 in new waterway improvements and with both senators and representatives taking increased interest in a proposed $500,000,000 additional appropriation for Work Projects Administration relief.

The Dies Committee met defiance today from a Young Communist leader, Thomas O'Dea of Boston, who refused to disclose the name of the Secretary of the Harvard University Chapter of the Young Communist League. Representative Martin Dies said he would seek to have the witness cited for contempt. In his testimony, Mr. O'Dea claimed his organization had 50 to 60 members among Harvard students, and a scattering membership at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth, Boston University, and other New England colleges. [Details: Page 13.]

Luxemburg today resumed diplomatic relations with the United States as Hugues Le Gallais, new Chargé d'Affaires, presented his credentials. Baron Raymond de Waha represented the little Grand Duchy for a few months during 1920, but his name was retained on the diplomatic lists until the early 1930's. It was felt that relations between the two countries have been so slight that formal representation was not necessary. Meanwhile, advices from the Nation sandwiched between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines told of precautionary evacuation plans.

State Department approval for Ambassador William C. Bullitt's immediate departure for France put the quietus on a congressional move to question him about purported statements in the German White Book.

Cordell Hull, after an hour's talk with Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky, announced that the United States "moral embargo" on the export of airplanes and certain oil-refining equipment to the Soviet Union will continue. [Details: Page 1.]

Hughes Gives $1,500 To Vassar's Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—A gift of $1,500 from Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, has brought the Vassar College Seventy-fifth Anniversary Fund for scholarship and educational endowment up to $1,206,000, according to an announcement by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar, yesterday. Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., of New York City, was graduated from Vassar in 1914.

Other gifts include $4,000 from Walter N. Rothschild, president and managing director of Abraham & Straus, and $10,000 from Mrs Emmons Blaine of Chicago, Ill.

The fund's goal is $2,000,000.

Spring Song

Henry B. Kane

A Peep at a Peeper

Most people have heard the sound these little tree frogs make in the ponds in spring without always knowing the source. Commonly called "peepers," they are about three quarters of an inch long. The bulbous portion at the end of each toe is a suction cup, which helps the "peeper" to do its climbing. The picture was taken by Henry B. Kane with an exposure of 1/30,000 of a second.

Quizzical field mouse poses: and pictures: Page 13.

Newton Drive On Speeding Held 'Lawless'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although several hundred motorists have been stopped by Newton police for driving faster than 30 miles an hour in the last three days, the Automobile Legal Association today declared there is no such thing as a "fixed" 30-mile-an-hour speed law in Newton or in any other part of the Commonwealth.

The Association's rather startling disclosure of the enforcement of a law that "does not exist" was intended to focus public attention upon the alleged fallacies of a State law that catalogues all automobile driving under the broad heading "reasonable and proper speeds." Which means that motorists driving in districts that do not fall under the classification of thickly settled are supposed to exercise their own judgment as to when and where a speed of more than 30 miles an hour is proper.

First offenders of the 30-mile-an-hour limit are given courtesy tags in Newton warning them that there is a drive against speeding. Next offense may bring a fine or even suspension of driving privileges by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles with whom the city is cooperating.

City Means Business

After three days of the Newton drive against speeds in excess of 30 miles an hour, motorists are beginning to realize that the City means business. Yet it is not a City law that is being enforced, but rather an old State law which says that "it shall be prima facie evidence of a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper if a motor vehicle is operated on any way outside of a thickly settled business district at a speed exceed-

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On With the Job
"The Factory Tells the Story"
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Woonsocket Puts Big Dent In Depression

Victory dinner marks end of drive to save Nyanza mill and bring new industries to R. I. city.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 3—To the bright list of New England cities that have lifted themselves by the economic bootstraps through citizen efforts must today be added the proud name of Woonsocket.

At a dramatic "Victory Dinner" in Hotel Blackstone here last night a ten-day fund-raising drive was climaxed with the announcement that $50,000 was in the till, that the Nyanza Mill property will be saved from the razers' axes, that a new occupant is in prospect for the building, that relief rolls should diminish sharply under the impact of new employment of 1,500 in the mill, that Woonsocket is out of the doldrums and has the sails trimmed for freshening trade winds.

Unlike Manchester, N. H., Ware, Mass., and some of the other "comeback towns," Woonsocket was not chiefly dependent upon one single mill, an Amoskeag or an Otis; but, however, the city has been principally dependent upon one industry, woolens and worsteds, and the last decade has seen many of these concerns liquidate and raze their mills to save taxes. No less than $22,000,000 worth of such property has been lost during the last ten years.

Vicious Circle

Not only did this mean a narrowed base for taxes, but also mounting relief costs, a vicious circle for the mill town of 49,000 population, mostly French-speaking.

For several years the more alert business leaders have known that Woonsocket should get more diversity into its industrial set-up.

There was much talk, little action, and one by one the available floor space into which new, diversified industries might move was torn down.

Last winter the situation narrowed down to where there were but two vacant mills in the city. Most of the floor space was in the Nyanza Mill, formerly a cotton spinning plant, but closed since 1932. Then, last Dec. 15, Lester H. Knapp, chief industrial engineer for the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company, learned that Nyanza was to be torn down this spring before the tax bills were made up.

He consulted with his colleague, Henry H. Carpenter of the Blackstone electric firm, and with Fred-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

R. I. City Shows a Way to Recovery

BOOST WOONSOCKET Save its Factories
50,000 by APRIL 2 to SAVE THE NYANZA MILL
F M PALMER-A
J M BOISVE
FINAN DIV H J GRAHAM
FOOD DIV P DUMONTIER
FURN DIV A D KANE
PUB SER
DIV TOTAL
CONST DIV R J M'G
DIV B A LECLAIRE
PUB EMP DIV A E PARENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By a Staff Photographer

Woonsocket Citizens Raise $50,000 to Save Nyanza Mill

Left to right: Edwin A. Farnell, chairman of special subscriptions squad, Woonsocket drive; Lester H. Knapp, one of the prime movers in the effort to retain Nyanza Mill; Frederic W. Rounds, general chairman of the drive. Background is the big board on which amounts of subscriptions were noted at last night's "Victory Dinner," at which plans for the future were discussed.

U. S. Moral Ban on Soviet Affects War; Nazis Test Allied Power in Adriatic

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—A new phase in Germany's effort to slip from the tightening noose of the Allied blockade is developing in the Adriatic where German merchant vessels are collecting in the hope of running Mediterranean merchandise to Trieste in Italy, to be taken thence overland in freight cars which have been carrying German coal to Italy.

According to Associated Press dispatches from Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, three German ships, including the Ankara, which has been held up with its load of bauxite at Dubrovnik, intended to slip out of their refuge tomorrow and follow neutral waters to Trieste. If the venture succeeded, it was stated, German ships might attempt to make the Russian oil ports in the Black Sea.

Further reports, coming from Belgrade and not yet confirmed, stated that British warships had entered the Adriatic to halt these ships, although Yugoslav au-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Reich Shipping Pool Speeds Oil and Grain

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania
April 3

The formation of a Danube River shipping pool by Germany is regarded by oil men as the first step in the Reich's campaign to control transport from Southeastern Europe's oil and grain fields.

Four German or Austrian concerns, one Slovak, and one Hungarian company joined, and Yugoslav and Rumanian organizations have been invited to enter the pool.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's announcement that the "moral embargo" on the export of American airplanes and equipment for the refining of high-test gasoline to the Soviet Union would continue, despite the ending of the Russo-Finnish War is being interpreted here today in the light of the larger European conflict.

Those closest to the State Department declare that the embargo will continue in effect so long as there is the possibility that Russia may eventually enter the war on the side of Germany. It is pointed out that the embargo is an effective means of aiding the Allied blockade of Germany, without, however, seeming to take sides, since it effectively hinders the production in Russia of the high-octane airplane gas so necessary to the German air fleet.

It will also hinder the development of Russian aviation since that country has always drawn heavily upon American models, patents, and plans. In this regard it is recalled that reports reaching the State Department from the Russo-Finnish front lines tell of inferior performance by the Russian planes, due, it is held, to the Soviet's inability both to produce their own aviation gasoline and to develop superior military aircraft without the aid of foreign experts.

Repeated to Soviet Envoy

The American position on the "moral embargo," although enunciated immediately after the cessation of hostilities in Finland, was repeated yesterday by Secretary Hull to the Soviet Ambassador, Constantine A. Oumansky, in talks lasting more than an hour. It was the first time that the Soviet Envoy has seen the Secretary in more than two months and the interview was held, it was ascertained, at the Ambassador's request.

Although neither diplomat offered confirmation, it is believed that a portion of the discussion was devoted to the Russian wish for an expansion of Russo-American trade, especially in the matter of such strategic materials as tin, copper, and molybdenum. The first and last of these materials are being hoarded in this country for defense purposes, while the State Department's disapproval of Russian aggression in Finland has tended to hinder the export of other products.

Other Objectives Hinted

It is held that Secretary Hull's attitude made it clear to the Russian Envoy that during the past eight months this country has found little of which it could approve in Russia's foreign policy.

The retention of the "moral embargo" is seen as confirming reports in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that official Washington would not raise serious objections to a British blockade of the Siberian port of Vladivostok aimed at curtailing goods destined for transshipment to Germany.

Diplomatic sources here explain that there would be little object for the United States to maintain the embargo after the conclusion of the Russo-Finnish war if there were not other, and as yet undisclosed, objectives behind it.

Rumania's big farm army matched by credit loans: Page 4.

This Changing World

Finns and the Peace—The People Settle Down to Reconstruction of Dismembered Country—Ryti's Statesmanship

By H. B. Elliston

For days I have been reading the news from Finland in some wonder. I felt doubtful whether the Finns would abide by what Field Marshal Mannerheim called the "exacting" peace with the Soviet Union which their Government signed in the name of the Finnish people. I must confess I looked for trouble. Tacitus once wrote that the Finns are "a wild people," and at moments of great stress they are not unlikely to indulge in social typhoons. So far, however, they seem to have accepted the peace with an excellent discipline.

It is a harsh peace that the Finnish leaders have negotiated. The territorial and other cessions to the Soviet Union amount to much more than the dismemberment of the country. They break up the Finnish economy. And they appear almost to produce a permanent demilitarization of Finland.

But miracles have happened before in Finland, and miracles will happen again. The sign is that Finland is not waiting even to pick up the floral compliments which the huge cheering section in the neutral world has been heaping upon it. It has gone back to work—to repair its torn tissues, to build up a national life anew. Finland's grievous losses cannot spell permanent demilitarization when there is such elan left.

Some folk think that the fighting in which Finland has indulged was quixotic. Why not give in without fighting? they ask. Especially is such counsel offered as the wise course to follow in times like the present of world upheaval. It is held that in this period of general flux a small nation's surrender may be repaired when the forces of good triumph over the forces of evil. So Finland, runs the argument, should have given in to the Soviet and sat back for time to restore justice.

* * *

Such an argument, to my view, is specious. Tennyson in his play "The Cup" has a character who says:

Sir, if a state submit
At once, she may be blotted out at once
And swallowed in the conqueror's chronicle.

The chronicle of the Finnish war is all-Finnish precisely because Finland did not "submit at once." And it is a living chronicle which will remain a well spring of Finnish survival.

When war broke out, there were still subterranean divisions in Finland, the legacy of the Civil War of 1918. But the war with Russia healed the final split when the trade unionists buried their feud with the Civil Guard. The latter is a kind of national guard in Finland, one of the nuclei of the Army, and in the Civil War they were the Whites who put down Reds and Pinks alike among the workers.

The men at the top in Finland are men who will nurse the unity which has come out of war's furnace. First in the affections of his countrymen is Field Marshal Mannerheim. When, in these columns, I put Mannerheim in the frame of George Washington, I felt that maybe I was taking a liberty with the "Father" of the American Republic. But not now. None who read Mannerheim's farewell address to his troops could fail to be reminded of the lofty sentiments of George Washington's farewells. "Soldiers! I have fought on many battlefields, but never have I seen your like as warriors." Now that the war is over, he retires to the rear, ready again to be "Finland's last card," as he calls himself, when the occasion arrives.

* * *

Instead of Field Marshal Mannerheim we are now reading more and more of Premier Ryti. Of Mr. Ryti I wrote a sketch in this newspaper as long ago as three years back. I like to think of a story about Mr. Ryti that Governor Rooth, of the Bank of Sweden, told me. In the 1918 war Mr. Ryti happened to be staying at a country house in Karelia for the week end. Suddenly the Reds arrived, and killed the host. Mr. Ryti and his wife were escaping across the fields when they were stopped by a Red soldier and his bayonet. Immediately Mr. Ryti, without any pause, began to point at the soldier's tunic, demanding "How does it happen that you have lost a button?" The soldier, a Russian, was taken aback so completely that he was still explaining the loss of his button when the Whites arrived and disarmed the soldier.

On that occasion Mr. Ryti made good use of his motto: "Keep ice in your stomach!" No doubt he had to draw upon that supply in signing a peace with Russia. For the Finns at first must have disapproved his action. I can well imagine the murmurings in Finland, the incipient urge to fight on as long as there was one Russian soldier in Finland. Compromise isn't in the Finnish vocabulary when their country is involved. But the wisdom of Mr. Ryti—that wisdom which Coventry Patmore defines as attention to realities—has now become the accepted course for Finland.

* * *

Without that peace there were just two alternatives: utter destruction or transformation of Finland as the climactic front in the greater war. In the spring the Russians with their incendiary bombs could have completely destroyed a land which is two thirds forest. And before that Finland might have been reduced into nothing more than a battleground for other people. As it is, nation and army are still intact.

Nevertheless those who have been in Finland know that back of the industry which is now engaging all Finland there is a banked fire which some day will flash out again. It is up to the Rytis to keep it from flashing out again prematurely. They may be counted upon to do just that, but they are Finns as well as statesmen; and so will no doubt keep a weather eye open to take advantage of any opportunity presented by the fluctuations of the European convulsion in redeeming Finland's losses instead of letting Finland be an opportunity for others to exploit.

Dewey Shows Strength In Primary Tests

Roosevelt slates also win in Wisconsin and New York, but rebuff is seen to third term.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Wisconsin and New York, offering the first popular tests of leading presidential nominees in the major parties, put several significant notices on the 1940 political bulletin board today.

Latest returns assure Thomas E. Dewey of at least 23 of the 24 Republican National Convention delegates from Wisconsin and in his home State of New York the District Attorney will be certain of 77 of the State's 92 delegates.

In Wisconsin's Democratic primary President Roosevelt runs almost three-to-one ahead of Vice-President Garner and the President will be assured of 21 of the 24 delegates while in New York in those districts where the New Deal was a clear-cut issue the Administration delegates likewise won over Mr. Garner.

Results Studied

The Dewey and Roosevelt victories are being studied by the politicians of both Parties for their effects upon the national picture and an analysis of the returns points to the following conclusions:

1. Mr. Dewey's candidacy gains new and Nation-wide impetus. The fact that he has polled approximately 2 to 1 over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan has gone a long way to demonstrate his vote-getting strength with rank-and-file voters and makes it the more difficult for State party leaders to talk him down.

2. President Roosevelt's easy and expected victory over Vice-President Garner is not without its setback to the third-term advocates, for while the Roosevelt slates were running up a vote sufficient to elect its delegates, it was apparently encountering sufficient opposition to threaten a break within the Party if the President actually accepts the nomination. Present returns show that Mr. Garner is commanding nearly a third of the votes and Democratic critics of the third term believe that a decisive share of these Garner votes would be lost to the President if he runs again.

It is premature to count Senator Vandenberg out of the Republican presidential race. He is a respected and experienced Party figure who has proved his ability to retain his Senatorial office during the entire period of New Deal victories. He did not actively campaign in Wisconsin. His supporters, did, however, place great store upon his carrying this State and the effect is admitted to retard his candidacy and its prospects will depend upon future developments.

Dewey Moves Ahead

Mr. Dewey, personally unknown to many of the influential political leaders of the country and still not greatly favored by them, moves substantially forward. His chances in the Nebraska primary which takes place on April 9 and in which he will again oppose Senator Vandenberg, are enhanced, and probably the most serious danger which will now beset his path is that his present leadership will arouse an active stop-Dewey movement among the competing Republican aspirants. This, at least, is a testimony to the commanding bid the New York District Attorney is making for the nomination.

Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, who today said he would not enter any primary contest unless within commuting distance of Washington so that he could campaign energetically and still discharge his duties in the Senate, is by no means edged out of the picture by Mr. Dewey's successes.

Mr. Taft and his efficient and ubiquitous campaign managers are eschewing a vote-getting effort in the few States which hold primaries and are concentrating on a delegate-getting effort in the many States where the decision rests with Party Chairmen and political leaders. The report here is that Senator Taft is having not a little success and his supporters permit themselves to estimate about 300 delegates already on their side.

The significance of the Garner-Roosevelt vote appears to be that while Mr. Garner lost, Mr. Roosevelt didn't exactly win. The Garner vote is generally interpreted as evidence of serious anti-third-term sentiment since the Vice-President's campaign was waged vigorously and exclusively on that issue.

Anti-Third-Term Vote

Thus, if the Garner votes are anti-third-term votes they disclose a defection within the Democratic ranks which suggests the loss of many votes by the President in the actual elections and which will give third-term drafters seri-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Single Fiscal Service Proposed by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Roosevelt is continuing his reorganization of the executive departments of the Federal Government, on the assumption that little administration cannot be appreciably reduced, it needs to be made more efficient.

Congress has before it today the third of the presidential reorganization plans, and a fourth is nearing completion and will be ready for delivery to the Capitol in the near future. The latest proposals are essentially non-controversial, make only intra-departmental changes affecting four departments and one agency, and will become automatically effective unless Congress vetoes them within 60 days.

Through these consolidations the President estimates annual savings of only $150,000, but he emphasized in his message to Congress these "comparatively small economies" in no way measure "the worth of the proposals." He expressed the view if they resulted in no administrative savings at all, they "would be worthwhile in view of the increased effectiveness of administration."

For Sake of Unity

Departmental changes provided in the President's plan are as follows:

1. Consolidate in a fiscal service, under the direction of a permanent fiscal assistant secretary, those functions of the Treasury Department pertaining to financing and fiscal activities. This fiscal service will bring together the office of the Treasurer of the United States, the office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, and the Public Debt Service, including their various subdivisions and related functions.

2. Place under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury complete jurisdiction and control over the Federal Alcohol Administration, the activities of which would be correlated with the affairs of the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The President explained that the new relatively independent agency of the FAA was in an "anomalous condition," being legally responsible to the Treasury but heretofore independent of it for administrative purposes.

3. Establish in the Interior Department a fish and wildlife service by merging the Bureaus of Biological Survey and Fisheries.

4. Combine in the agricultural department the division of marketing and marketing agreements and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

5. Abolish the office of Commissioner of Immigration and the offices of District Commissioners of Immigration and Naturalization. Duties of the District Immigration Commissioners would be handled by the district directors now assigned to the various ports and cities.

6. Clarify the relations of the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the five-member board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Administrator is made the chief administrative officer of the Authority with respect to all functions other than those relating to economic regulation, and certain other activities primarily of a rule-making or adjudicative character, which are entrusted to the board.

Career Post

President Roosevelt announced that in order to assure the most effective management of the highly important and technical duties of the new fiscal service, the post of fiscal assistant secretary of the treasury will be filled by a career official and the appointment made in accordance with the civil service laws.

"The management problems of a department or agency are complex and dynamic and require much detailed analysis before findings can be made," the President told Congress. "These problems cannot be resolved by any one reorganization plan, nor at one time; their study must be a continuing process, if our departmental machinery is to keep pace with the changing requirements placed on the Government. Accordingly, in conformity with the Budget and Accounting Act, I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to continue studies in collaboration with the several departments and agencies, looking to further improvements in the Government's administrative structure."

Silver Shirt Revolt Plan Told by Woman Witness

WASHINGTON (AP)—A woman secret agent for a former House investigating committee testified April 2 that William Dudley Pelley, the Silver Shirts leader, told her he planned to lead a march on Washington and become the "white king" of the country.

The witness, Miss Dorothy Waring of New York, appeared before the Dies Committee with Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, who testified that Mr. Pelley had been tied up with certain Army officers in a fascistic effort to overthrow the Government.

Meanwhile, by vote of the House, George Powers, Pittsburgh Communist leader, was ordered cited for contempt of the House for refusing to answer questions of the Dies Committee. Mr. Powers was the second Pittsburgh Communist to be so cited within a week.

Special Letter Cachet For Virginian Tavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A commemorative cachet will be placed on all letters sent from the Rising Sun Tavern in Fredericksburg during the celebration of Garden Week, April 22 to 27.

The cachet will be taken from a woodcut of the tavern, and will bear the inscription, "George Wheedon, Postmaster, 1769 to 1772."

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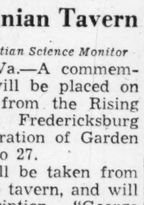

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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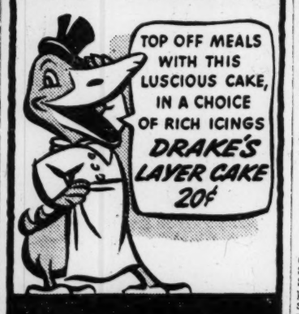

DRAKE'S CAKES

GUARANTEED FRESH

Early 'Tourists' Settled Here

Keystone

The Bridge of Lions

At St. Augustine, Fla., oldest City of the United States.

Real Florida Is Genial and Generous

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the twenty-first of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—"Know Florida."

That's the title of a beautiful booklet, designed to exalt this State. And what should you know? It tells you. "Florida has 1,250,000 cattle valued at $17 a head or with a total value of $21,250,000. . . . Florida is particularly adapted to the production of cattle."

What else should you know? "Florida has 475,000 head of hogs valued at $2,660,000. . . . Florida is particularly adapted to the production of hogs."

Then what? Now we must go to another report as of Feb. 1, 1940. It says, "Florida had 2,600,000 tourists in 1939, worth $112 a tourist or with a total value of $291,000,000." Florida seems to be particularly adapted to tourists. In fact the booklet says, "it truly is the sportsman's paradise . . . only here may be found the lure, the love, the peace of nature."

A visitor cannot but ask: "What effect does such arithmetic have on society?" The answer is easy to get. If you couldn't read a word of English, and knew nothing whatsoever about Florida, you would sense that something had changed as you passed from Tallahassee, the Capital of Florida, which is still "southern," rather rural, somewhat provincial, and not in the play area, to Jacksonville, which is cosmopolitan and is the gateway to the "sportsman's paradise." A Greek waiter might serve you in one place and a Greek waiter might serve you in the other, but you would feel something of a difference.

Even More Difference

When you went on to beautiful St. Augustine, "the oldest European settlement in America," you would feel the difference still more.

Why is that? At first you might say it's because there are nearly 20,000 "Yankee" settlers in Jacksonville and only 1,000 in Tallahassee. But that reasoning doesn't hold, for there are 23,000 Georgians and 12,000 other southerners besides the 53,000 native-born Floridians here. That comparatively small number of Yankees couldn't "contaminate" so many southerners in so short a time. Two thirds of these people have come to Jacksonville within 20 years. The City has grown up almost at once. This brisker, brusquer attitude is due partly to the fact that booming Jacksonville is a commercial and industrial center, such as are always quite businesslike, but chiefly to the fact that here is where the touring begins. Here is a kind of point of entry. Here we tourists arrive with our $112 each. We are 2,600,000 in number, and most of us hasten on, scattering our $291,000,000 throughout Florida at the rate of $8 each a day. Each town wants to get its share.

That's why Jacksonville is somewhat different from Tallahassee, why every region living from tourists has a special viewpoint. Florida is a pleasant place, but its delightful features are by nature free. They are sunshine and ocean waves. That is Florida's gift to America, an inestimable gift. There is a thousand miles of seacoast and I forget how many million miles of sunshine.

Artificial Attractions

Those things are like the Alps. You don't sell Alps—you look at them, take your knapsack and wander in them; you expand your chest and yodel in them, you love them and more vividly feel God's presence in them. The Alps are so obvious that it would be absurd to put up billboards about them, so grand you can't fence them in. Florida's sea and sun are just as wonderful, but not so spectacular. Consequently, enterprising promoters have organized special attractions that seem artificial and extraneous. Centers of extreme luxury, such as a few in Florida, exalt glamour and thus build up false standards.

No society, least of all a democracy, can thrive with such economic extremes as some of the lavishness one sees at Miami Beach and the wretchedness in the swampy fields of destitute tenant farmers. All who love America must realize that.

For these reasons, Florida faces difficult problems. But that is only one side of the picture. The other is pleasing. Florida is a treasure State. It has real wonders to offer. It is easily accessible and most roads leading to and from it are interesting. Its own main roads are excellent. Though uniformly flat, it presents a large variety of scenery, some of which is exceptionally fine. Its hotels are of a high standard, clean, well conducted, and many are reasonable in price.

Genial and Gracious

Florida has been developed by a number of unusually daring and able men who have produced spectacular things. Florida's train service is better than most; its bus service is of the best. Families of modest means, resolute wills, and philosophical habits may be happy here.

Florida itself is genial and gracious, giving its lavish treasure freely, hawking them from no platform. Its variety of vegetation is almost unexcelled. Its gardens glow as flowers, many of its orchards are models of ordered beauty. Its woods are splendid, its glades alluring.

In its rapid advance, it has not forgotten its schools. Its State College for Women at the Capital is one of the best in the South; its Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes is among the finest I have seen. Its University is on a standing with those in neighboring states. It has five private colleges, some of which do high-class work.

Florida is an epitome of our America—in extremes. A world full of sunshine with men trying to exploit it; jungles as of Africa, with cities as luxuriant as Cleopatra's; citizens as wise and gracious as Greek philosophers, and a few cruel little men grovelling in race hatred; over all much good will, great business ability, boundless faith, horizons broad as the oceans, radiant hopes for booms without end. Let me add my hope for continuous booms in all good and beautiful things.

Slicker Grease Is One Result Of Producing Better Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Brighter colors, slicker grease, faster and more beautiful automobiles, better battleships and more attractive jewelry for 1940 are directly attributable to great progress made by metallurgists during the past 25 years, according to James P. Gill, President of the American Society of Metals, on the occasion of the Society's twenty-fifth anniversary.

While many persons think of metal and machine industries primarily in terms of national defense these days, said Mr. Gill, "leaders in the world of metals view the vast improvement in living standards and comforts for everyone as their really great achievement of the past quarter century.

"The home is benefited through many advances in metals. Refrigerators, radios, the family automobile, electrical appliances, cooking utensils and dozens of other comforts have been made possible by development in metals. Compare the wood stoves, iron kettles, ice boxes and horseless carriage of 1915 with their modern counterparts of today.

"Lightweight, fast, comfortable automobiles and streamlined trains of today spring from the use of alloys, or combinations of metals, designed to give maximum strength at less weight than before. Automobile speeds have increased from 25 miles to 125 miles per hour during their 25 years of growth. But the wise motorist stays within the 50 miles per hour speed limit. Lubrication and fuel oils, too, aid in the development of speed and safety—and those fuels are refined to a greater and better degree today because of high corrosion resistant metals used in crude oil refineries. 'Slicker grease,' previously referred to, is another outcome of research along these lines.

"Bright colors that remain bright make the necktie, scarfs, dresses and other wearing apparel of 1940 sound, staying colors. To apply the same theme to paint for automobiles, it should be noted that the permanent colors of paint on your automobile are constant because of the great amount of new equipment in paint manufacture and application during the past quarter century.

"Jewelry today is more beautiful than ever before. New alloys of white and colored gold makes for variety as well. Improved silver alloys are at the disposal of the artist and artisan. Silver-clad metals also find wide industrial application where the object of the silver lining is not seen but is all-important to prevent corrosion.

"Precious metals are now being used for practical as well as aesthetical purposes and many metals which once were costly are no longer precious metals in that sense. Metallurgists have found uses for them and engineers have found ways and means to produce and refine them economically. Zirconium, titanium, molybdenum, chromium and many others fall within this classification. Molybdenum and tungsten are widely used to make extra hard steels for battleships, automobile parts, tools and other industrial and consumer uses. Much of our present progress in this field has been made since 1917."

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Haverford College Names Felix Morley President

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post and brother of Christopher Morley, the author, has been chosen President of Haverford College by the board of managers. He will assume his duties next September, succeeding President William Wistar Comfort who is retiring after 23 years of service.

Mr. Morley, editor of the Post since December, 1933, was born on the Haverford Campus in 1894, the son of Dr. Frank Morley, then Professor of Mathematics. The younger Morley was graduated from the college in 1915. Haverford college is under Quaker management.

Vatican Move Is Explained By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Reaffirmation that the appointment of Myron C. Taylor as special envoy to the Vatican "does not constitute the inauguration of formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican" has been given by President Roosevelt in a letter to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public here today.

The President in his letter stressed that the description of Mr. Taylor as having "the rank of ambassador" was used to indicate that, for the purposes of social rating, Mr. Taylor had a rank "corresponding to ambassador."

In Response to Inquiry

The letter, dated March 14, was sent in reply to an inquiry made by Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches, in which Dr. Buttrick had asked the President to state publicly that the interpretation made by a Vatican jurist on Feb. 13 was contrary to the President's understanding. The Council's Executive Committee on Jan. 26 had warned that if the appointment should prove a stepping-stone to diplomatic relationships, the Council would feel obliged to oppose it strongly.

"Mr. Taylor was sent to Rome to assist parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering," the President wrote, adding, "I am sure that all men of good will must sympathize with this purpose."

In making public the personal and official assurance of President Roosevelt, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, made the following comment:

"This assurance does not cover the entire ground of our apprehension. The unwarranted interpretation of the appointment to which Dr. Buttrick's letter called attention has not been explicity denied."

Dispatch Causes Concern

This refers to a news dispatch from Rome reporting that the Vatican, after studying the status of Mr. Taylor, had decided that he will be "just as much an ambassador to the Holy See as the representatives of other nations" and that he "could remain accredited to the Holy See even after Mr. Roosevelt ceased to be President."

The Executive Committee's statement concludes with:

"We reiterate our declaration and reaffirm our eagerness to join with men of all faiths in endeavors for world peace. We also declare again our unswerving adherence to the historic American principle of the separation of Church and State."

Supreme Court Gets Wage-Fixing Case

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The validity of a Labor Department ruling fixing minimum wages which seven steel companies must pay their employees in order to obtain Government contracts came before the Supreme Court today for argument.

The litigation arose under the 1936 Walsh-Healey Act, which requires companies contracting to sell the Federal Government more than $10,000 worth of supplies to pay their employees the prevailing minimum wage for their "locality."

Challenging wages fixed by the Labor Department, the steel companies contended that 13 States, part of a fourteenth and the District of Columbia had been embraced within one "locality" under the order.

"Locality," they said in a brief, "plainly means a 'local center of manufacture,' 'community,' or similarly described small geographical area surrounding the place of performance of a government contract."

The Justice Department contended in reply that the definition of "locality" must be "sufficiently broad in meaning to cope with the evil of industrial migration to low wage areas and sweat shops."

Boardwalk 'Clean-Up' On in Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3—Plans for a Boardwalk clean-up were pressed April 2 by a group of hotel, real estate, business, and amusement pier men, sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce. Spokesmen said they hope to drive out alleged "gyp auctions," gypsy fortune tellers, ballyhooing, fake exhibits, "closing-out" sales, sidewalk displays, and unlawful solicitation of customers.

The committee will report offenders, co-operate with city officials in law enforcement, and bring pressure on landlords it necessary.

The formal program outlined plans of action and declared "there has been an alarming trend toward deterioration in the general character of the Boardwalk" and that "many people leave Atlantic City with an unfavorable impression as a result."

N. Y. Conventions to Show 33 Per Cent Gain for April

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Forty-two associations will hold their conventions in New York City this month and bring to the city more than 12,000 participants, according to C. N. Nichols, executive director of the Convention and Visitors Bureau of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Nichols said April 2 that, although April is not ordinarily a large convention month, the number of conventions to be held this month is approximately 33 per cent more than were held in April, 1939.

British and French Alliance Carried to Cultural Field

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—Looking beyond the material ties that bind them in spheres of military, economic, and diplomatic action, Britain and France now seek to establish something of a more lasting value—greater unity of thought.

In Paris today meet the British and French Ministers of Education and their staffs. Their task is to build a realistic foundation for closer contact between youth and the cultural life of their two countries. They are discussing means for permanent educational liaison in the schools and universities, and a cultural liaison in the arts.

Today, too, M. Louis Oscar Frossard, French Minister of Information, completes his visit to London which resulted in announcement of a plan for a free exchange of news between the two countries, co-ordination of the activities of the two Information Ministries and a greater measure of alignment in propaganda and censorship policies.

These two meetings of the Ministers of Education and the Ministers of Information are in their own way to be just as important as those far-reaching decisions for joint use of military and financial resources now and after the war. For unity of thought and word between the Allies is an essential condition of the Allied peacetime co-operation which is envisaged. Without it schemes of solely materialistic conception might easily fall to the ground as soon as the pressure of war which has foreed the Allies to join so closely is relieved.

Way Out of Misunderstandings

"How can we ever hope to get full international understanding if even the democracies have difficulty in conveying their meaning to one another?" Earl De La Warr, British Minister of Education, asked in a radiocast from Paris today.

"It is so easy for differences between people to bring in their train misunderstanding, but once those differences are understood they can and should mean that we each of us have something to give the other.

"If we can achieve that understanding . . . we can then be sure that the victory of Franco-British arms will be the forerunner of a far greater victory, the cementing together of two great nations whose unity alone can make permanently safe those ideals for which you and we are fighting."

Wide Field of Opportunity

Rarely can two Allies have been so closely tied while so far apart. It is a truism that the French and British peoples are still out of contact. They do not speak the same language figuratively, and they do not speak each other's language literally, except for a handful of specialist students. More important still in the present crisis is that their personal views on peace aims differ widely, being conditioned by two traditions, one insular, one continental, which the authorities have done so little to reconcile.

The meeting of the Ministers of Education—Albert Sarraut and Earl De La Warr—means that France and Britain have definitely begun to bridge the gulf between the youth of the two countries. Since the end of January a commission of experts has been studying the possibilities of spreading the knowledge of British civilization, culture, and language in the primary and secondary schools and they are now making a report. Earl De La Warr takes to France an outline of the means by which the British intend to reciprocate. These include intensification of French language teaching in the schools, large-scale exchange of teachers and pupils after the war, possibly before, and exhibitions of French arts throughout Britain.

Extension of Radio Ties

Exchange of radio speakers has already been established, but the British hope that this can be intensified too. A short address at the end of British news last night by Stefan Lausanne, well-known French journalist, had an effect at the same time startling and interesting to British listeners; startling because of its vehemence and extreme anti-Russian feeling contrasted sharply with the usual British rather phlegmatic understatements; interesting because it showed how little the British know of their Allies.

Something is already being done to bring the silver screen to the aid of mutual understanding. M. Frossard yesterday saw two French propaganda movies made in England by Englishmen. His visit itself is expected to have an immediate effect on future Franco-British understanding, for while its main aim was the uniting of the Allied Ministries of Information for an intensified word war, it has resulted in a promise to facilitate the exchange of news views, a sphere in which France and Britain have been actively at variance.

French Censorship Severe

Some British editors declare that the only way to get adequate news dispatches from Paris has been to have them written in England—owing to the severity of the French censors. For instance, the British were almost ignorant of the impending changes in the French Government, not because the correspondents didn't advise their papers, but because the censors deleted almost all but the most indirect references to the possibility.

Although no official statement has yet been made with direct regard to censorship it is confidently expected that M. Frossard will return to France with recommendations for a definite rapprochement in this connection.

Study of the British censorship methods, which are considerably less severe than the French, has been one of M. Frossard's main terms of reference. Among other things it is hoped over here that the French Government will follow the British in refraining from censorship of opinion.

U. S. State Department Alert On Arms-to-Mexico Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Reports that the Mexican Government is negotiating with an American arms concern for the purchase of $8,000,000 worth of ammunition, guns, and airplanes in preparation for "any eventuality" in connection with the coming presidential election have aroused widespread interest and evoked close attention in State Department circles.

Although recognizing that the purchase of arms underlies reports of unrest in connection with Mexican presidential campaign, the best informed State Department officials do not foresee any serious outbreak of trouble following the election in July. There are several reasons, it is pointed out, why the defeated candidate is not expected to "take to the hills" as has been rumored.

In the first place, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, the official candidate of President Cardenas Party of the Mexican Revolution, has behind him not only strong support among the rural peons and the urban workers but also the apparent loyalty of the Army.

Against this formidable combination, Gen. Juan Andreau Almazan, the strongest candidate among the conservative opposition, has the support of the middle-class shopkeepers, the upper-class conservatives and those Roman Catholics who object to the anti-clerical policies of the Cardenas regime. But, according to one State Department official, it would be hard to make a revolution with such a group.

A still stronger argument against postelection trouble are the rapid changes which have taken place in Mexican transportation and communication during the past few years, it is pointed out.

"A revolution must be different now than formerly," this official said. "Preparation for a revolt must be laid carefully. There must be huge stores of munitions, there must be airplanes and there must be carefully laid plans. It is no longer possible to pass out a few arms and march on Mexico City as in the old days.

"The failure of the recent revolt of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo proved this. He was one of the old-time "caudillos" with support limited to the State of San Luis Potosi and was easily defeated."

A third reason why General Almazan, credited with being one of the ablest politicians in Mexico, is not expected to cause trouble in the event of his looked-for defeat is that it would jeopardize his position as virtual dictator of the rich, aggressive, industrial City of Monterrey. As one observer put it, General Almazan receives a huge "take" from his overlordship of Monterrey, apparently without Government interference, and will continue to do so if he doesn't force the Government into military action against him.

Finally, the State Department has received no word of large-scale gun-running across the Mexican border nor have there been any shipments of arms large enough for the equipping of a private army.

In the light of these facts, the State Department feels that General Camacho will be elected handily and that no serious disorders will follow.

Dispatches from Mexico, however, are not so optimistic.

Work Only Seen Source of Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A return to capitalistic economy, "without which no progress is possible," was urged here recently by Dr. Henry Laureys, Canada's new High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa.

The nations of the world must return to the sound principles of political economy and remember that work only is the source of all wealth, Dr. Laureys declared in a recent speech here, adding that no "funny money schemes" nor extensive credits can make humanity richer. Currency must be stable; federal, provincial and municipal budgets balanced; costs of production lowered; standard of marketable goods must be bettered, and Canada's commercial policy must be so planned as to further its international relations, Dr. Laureys said.

The world should discard such economic theories as economic nationalism, Fascism, Social Credit, Communism, and the tendency of reviving the guild or corporative system, which governed the craftsmen of Europe during the Middle Ages.

Washington Sideglances

Turning the tables—Gallup poll inventor finds he is the object of one—Planked shad wins almost unanimous vote on Capitol menus—Senate fails to live up to its movie reputation.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Turn About: George Gallup, inventor of the Gallup Poll, didn't know it, but at a public speaking conference here last week end, they turned the tables and took a poll on him.

The perpetrator was Walter Wilke of New York University who was trying out a new system for testing preferences in speaking voices.

Piece de Resistance: When Senators and Representatives want to give constituents a real treat, they take them to luncheon or dinner one of these early spring days and order planked shad or shad roe.

Hence, news from the United States Bureau of Fisheries that shad runs in the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay are growing dangerously small comes close to many an official heart—or should we say stomach?

If the number of times planked shad appears on Senate and House restaurant menus these days is indicative of its popularity, it ought not be hard for conservationists to wangle out a special appropriation in behalf of any number of Potomac shad.

Special Occasions: No dates on the Capital calendar are more important than the two tentatively set this week:

1. Probable adjournment of Congress — June 1. Fixed by Senate Majority Leader Barkley.

2. Peak of the Japanese cherry blossoms—April 12 to 14. Predicted by horticulturists at the National Capital Parks Office.

Real Thing: Their desire to see the Senate in action sharpened by the movie "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," the many high school boys and girls visiting the Capital this spring say they are surprised to see the Senate chamber looking so much more dingy and worn than it did in the picture.

Another thing that impresses them is the fewness of Senators on the floor during the debate on the reciprocal trade agreements, which even those with only a vague impression of what it's all about recognize is far more vital than the boys's camp over which Mr. Smith wrung senatorial hearts.

A "Little Ride": It is a great occasion these days when the President takes an automobile ride as Mr. Roosevelt did one afternoon this week to see "the coming of spring."

Twenty-five years ago, Woodrow Wilson used to go driving almost every afternoon to get the cares of state out of his thoughts, but those were the days when all of us seemed to have time to get out frequently "for a little ride."

Secret Service men insist on tagging along even on a pleasure ride. When the President's car is held up at a traffic light, they quickly step out of their car and surround his.

Popular Lady: A friend of ours who spends considerable time going about socially received in one morning's mail an invitation to a box supper for the benefit of Spanish Loyalist refugees, an invitation to a reception to raise funds for Chinese refugees, an invitation to the Japanese Embassy, an invitation to a reception to be given by the German Charge D'Affaires, and an invitation to dinner at the French Embassy.

She hastened to accept them all.

Chicagoans Find Real Subway Under Construction Shambles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago's subway has finally become more than just a few concrete mixers, rumbling trucks filled with clay, and muddy torn-up streets. Long nothing more than a civic dream, "below-the-surface" proof to the public that its tunnels are nearly half completed has turned it into a reality in which, within a year, citizens should be riding.

First public inspection of the 15 miles of tubes occurred March 30, when engineers held open house some 40 feet below Milwaukee Avenue. A brightly lighted, polished, shiny white concrete open house it was.

Visitors, who "oh'ed" and "ah'ed" at the lengthy expanses of arched tubes "which are actually large enough for a train," entered through the contractor's shaft at Milwaukee Avenue and Peoria Street. Their "know your under the city" tour led them along the concrete roadbed, over which trains will roar in 1941, for a half mile, returning to the surface by a stairway in an emergency exit shaft at Chestnut Street.

First Station Inspected

Along this half mile they saw their first Chicago subway station at Chicago Avenue, complete with pillars and construction features for the escalators that will carry riders to the surface. They learned that their subway trains will for the most part create their own ventilation, the rush of their speed pulling air down huge ventilator shafts extending up to the streets. They were also permitted to inspect the large electric cable-splicing chambers between the tubes.

As far as the artistic decoration goes, the Chicagoans found their subway is complete, for there will be no fancy tiling or murals. Chicago's subways, the engineers proudly told their visitors, are built for efficiency and safety. Safety features pointed out include a platform along the side by which passengers may leave the train should it become stalled at any point along the route and emergency exits to the street between stations.

The inspection trip was also a lesson in construction. The open house portion was tunneled out by old-fashioned mining methods. Areas closer to the loop area, where the soil is sandier, are being cut by the "shield" or "biscuit cutter" method. Huge steel shields are pushed forward to hold up the earth while the clay is cut away, carried to the surface and hauled off by trucks to river barges, which take it out in Lake Michigan for dumping. Each tube is lined first with steel plates and ribs and then with a heavy shell of reinforced concrete. The concrete, which is mixed on the surface, is pumped to near the working face, where it flows by pipe down into the steel forms to fashion the floor, walls, and arch of the tube.

Work Starts Under Loop

Work is just beginning beneath Chicago's traffic-ridden loop, with the tunnelers now "biscuit cutting" at La Salle and Lake Streets. The dive on the Milwaukee Avenue branch has just begun 70 feet beneath the Chicago River. The State Street branch of the subway extends under the river via a huge steel twin tube which was sunk five feet below the river bed.

Acres of His Own Declared Need Of Farm Worker in Federal Camp

VISALIA, Calif., April 3 (AP)—Federal camps, where hundreds of migratory farm workers live in California's vast central valleys, are a "democratic way" of seeking solution to the migrant housing problem, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes. She expressed this opinion here after a tour of the camps, where the workers can live in tin-roofed, unfurnished cabins for as little rent as 10 cents a day.

Her guide through the Visalia Camp of the Farm Security Administration was Raymond Bateman, "chairman of the council," representing the 326 families living there. Most of them migrated westward from unfertile farms to form the horde of crop followers seeking a fuller life in California.

"I am interested in all the work being carried on by the FSA," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "This situation has existed for a long time but has only recently come to the attention of the masses of the people."

The ultimate solution, in her view, of the migrant problem is to get them back on land as farm owners, and she said the camps were not to be considered a permanent answer. "Possibly Grand Coulee (the Federal reclamation project on the Columbia River) or a like undertaking will give the solution," she commented.

A troupe of children followed Mrs. Roosevelt along the rows of cabins; and camp women, wearing cotton dresses, admired her smart blue wool dress and small blue straw hat.

Lake Placid Bobsled Run Increases in Patronage

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—Some 13,500 winter sports enthusiasts visited State-maintained Mt. Van Hovenberg bobsled run at Lake Placid during the past season.

This was nearly 35 per cent more than the 1939 total. Of these, 4,417 rode down the course.

Hand Touch Livens Machine Wave

'Feather light' device takes place of cumbersome heater for doing hair in 'permanent.'

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Third of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story."

By Margaret Root Zahler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Waves put into women's string-straight hair are no longer the product of the little old kid curler of our grandmother, or even of our mother's day. Nowadays permanent wave machines do the job, with diminutive heaters, which dangle at the end of wires dropped from shiny portable frames.

To the 39,000,000 American women who, it is estimated, go to beauty shops for waves and curls each year, it must seem amazing that each little heater has some 65 tiny parts and that it passes through the hands of at least 25 workmen in the process of production. The workers, some of them girls, sit at benches placed in long rows. Each bench or table looks like the individual workshop bench in one's own basement with tools for the particular job. One person, for instance, takes a little piece of India mica to form the heart of the heater. He fits it into a device that looks like a sewing machine; and through specially learned ability, he winds a wire around it with meticulous care that no wire touches the one next.

Another worker fits this into a metal casing, being careful that everything is properly insulated. Though much of the work of assembling the pieces for each single heater is done by hand, the heaters, when tested in the factory, show exactly the same results, so accurate and painstaking are the various operations. Otherwise in the woman's final wave, one strand might burn before the others were waved.

Mechanics

Though a permanent wave machine factory is small, as industries go, employing in the neighborhood of only 60 people, the workers are highly specialized in their technical training. There are electrical technicians skilled in wiring, punch press operators who turn long ribbons of monel metal into little pieces to be molded into the covers for the heaters. There are machinists, winders, testers, polishers, buffers, each doing his own little job.

Each year new models are brought out, for the manufacturers work the year round, figuring out improved designs. Designers in permanent wave machine factories sit at desks poring over blue prints and devising means of cutting down on the steaming time for waves, experimenting with new insulating materials to keep the heat away from the scalp, and trying new materials to reduce the weight of the parts, to bring less pressure on the head.

The most radical change has come in the little heaters. In the old days a pair of these held in the operator's hands weighed around five pounds. In 1935 a pair was brought out weighing only seven ounces. Today they are described as "feather light" and weigh only two or three ounces.

Chemists

One of the first permanent wave machines was a contraption of wires hung from the ceiling like an outlandish chandelier under which the woman sat while the trying task was performed. The 1940 model is a beautiful chromium-finished portable model equipped with time clock, meter, and dial. It can be rolled around to any part of the shop where the woman sits reading magazines in comfort while the 30 or 40 minute transformation takes place.

The permanent wave machine factory usually has an entire department turned over entirely to chemists, who work over the test tubes trying to improve the permanent wave fluid which, by the way, is an extremely important factor in the permanent wave process. Without this fluid there would be no permanent wave. What actually happens when the wave is given is the changing of the structure of the hair by applying this fluid under heat. The liquid is put on little pads placed between the hair and the heater. Operators explain that the fluid takes away the water-proof coating off the strands of hair, making them more pliable and absorbent, so that the steam can get to them and form the curl or wave.

Consequently, the people in the industry see the need for improving the fluid as well as the machine. The strong fluid used in the earlier days tended to make hair brittle, harsh, and dry. Now chemists are experimenting to produce a fluid containing less alkaline. One firm now prides itself on its newest product containing lanolin—an oil extracted from sheep's wool to approximate the natural oil of the human hair. It is said to help recondition the hair, bringing it back to its normal oily state.

Improvements

Permanent waving is found to be the largest income producing service in beauty shops, some establishments reporting 50 per cent of their gross derived from it. The most recent figures of the United States Department of Commerce (1935) estimate the total beauty shop receipts at almost $172,000,000. In line with these figures, then, it may be roughly stated that American women are paying out some $80,000,000 a year for their wavy coiffures.

Permanent waving has improved so much that it is almost as simple for a woman to acquire the waves as to have a shampoo or a manicure. She considers it just another piece of grooming. In the early days, patrons of "hair-dressing parlors" had to sit through hours of winding and steaming. A woman went home from the adventure wondering what the family would say when they saw her straight hair turned into narrow ribbed wash-board style waves. Today, experts are learning how to use the "permanent" merely as a foundation for broad, natural-looking waves that produce a coiffure becoming to the woman's features.

Charles Nessler, the inventor, is said to have spent 11 years perfecting his original waving device. He brought one of the first electrical machines to the United States in 1915, and an advertisement in a beauty shop magazine three years later announced an exhibition in New York of "the very tight wave, the looser wave, and what the inventor considers the real permanent, or natural looking wave."

What the Bob Did

Bobbed hair gave a remarkable impetus to the business. By 1925, thousands of women were asking for waves, to add a feminine touch to their mannish straight bobs. Up until this time, all waves were done in a spiral fashion; but in 1925, the Croquignole style was introduced. In fact, bobbed hair and Croquignole waving are probably the two factors most responsible for the boom in the permanent wave industry.

Many of this spring's styles in coiffures are really a combination of the spiral, the Croquignole, and the finger wave. The spiral method, good for long hair, employs a curling rod, perpendicular to the head, winding the strands of hair from the scalp to the ends. In the Croquignole method, good for shorter hair, the rod is held parallel to the head and the hair is wound from the ends to the scalp. After permanent curling is completed, it is used as a foundation for figer waving to finish the hairdo.

The progress accomplished in the last few years in the natural looking waves and curls is due partly to the training and skill of the operators, and partly also to the improvement of the machine itself. The permanent wave is produced either by heaters suspended on wires that come from the machine, by heaters that are brought to the desired temperature on a machine and then transferred to the head, or by heaters that are warmed chemically. The machinist, the electrician, the chemist, and the designer are all kept busy in behalf of women who desire to keep abreast of fashion.

Gabrieleen Company, Chicago

Applying 'Permanent' Mechanism
Jo Ann Sayer is shown receiving Croquignole wave, considered best for short hair, at hands of Chicago operator, Miss La Vada

Braman Fund Essay Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Mrs. Mathew E. Dann, member of the Young Women's Organization of the Women's National Republican Club, is winner of first prize in an essay contest on the theme, "The Constitution as a Framework for Freedom," it was announced by Mrs. George A. Wyeth, chairman of the fund committee, today. This and similar competitions in Massachusetts and New Hampshire were sponsored by the Braman Fund for Defense of the Constitution in connection with the educational program of the women's Republican organization.

"Man loves freedom, but his definition is often so unclear that he confuses freedom from financial worry with freedom of thought, speech and worship," Mrs. Dann wrote in her prize-winning essay. "He then believes freedom to be an escape rather than a responsibility, and becomes enslaved in a political machine set up by an astute minority. Such horrible errors have occurred in Germany, Italy and Russia where the individual has sacrificed his right to think, speak and worship as he pleases for the dubious possibility of never starving or being homeless.

"Since men are not saints and power is an intoxicating beverage for many a man, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1789 provided a system of checks and balances which makes it impossible for one man to usurp the government of the United States without a long process of acquiring the prerogatives of the other two bodies. Let us stop and examine the structure that has thus far preserved American liberty while the liberties of other countries topple like jerry-built dwellings.

"The three essential functions of any government are to provide a code of civil conduct, to administer that code and to investigate any violations. Our Constitution vests these powers in three separate bodies so that personal prejudice or benefit might not influence the judgment of those in authority."

Five cash awards were made to winners of the competition at the weekly meeting of the School of Political Science at club headquarters here yesterday. The four winners of second prizes were Miss Elin Griswold Harte, Mrs. John J. Lane, Miss Jocelyn Blaikie, and Mrs. Lester H. Weil.

Judges were Miss Virginia M. Blood, member of the young women's organization; Mrs. Chester A. Braman, donor of the Fund, and Mrs. Wyeth.

British Columbia, Polynesia Linked

BELLA COOLA, British Columbia, April 3 (CP)—Thor Heyerdahl, Norwegian natural scientist and traveler, said April 2 he had traced the origin of the Polynesian races inhabiting Hawaii and the South Sea Islands to the Bella Coola Valley of British Columbia.

Mr. Heyerdahl, who with his wife spent a year in Polynesia, said the original inhabitants of the mountain-girt Bella Coola Valley apparently had been driven from their homes about 1000 A. D., by the warlike Salish Indians of the Lower Fraser Valley.

He intimated they fled in dugout canoes until they reached the open seas and prevailing winds carried them 2,300 miles southeast to the Hawaiian Islands. Some spread on through the South Sea archipelago, while others penetrated as far as New Zealand to found the Maori race.

Mr. Heyerdahl declared that stone carvings found in remote sections of the Marquesas Islands are identical to those found in the Bella Coola Valley, and that there is a marked relation evident in bark clothes worn by inhabitants of both regions. He also found a similarity in carved columns, instruments of war and utensils.

Not 'Cameramen' But Photo 'Directors'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 3 (AP)—Movie cameramen don't want to be called cameramen any more.

They are, if you please, Directors of Photography.

The American Society of Cinematographers sent out notices April 2, to folks who might write about them, calling attention to the fact that they direct lighting and photography in making movies—and never touch the cameras. It is the second and third cameramen who push the buttons that turn the wheels that cause the film to go through the sprockets.

All Protestant Jury Sought In U. S. Plot Case

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy indicated today he would seek an all-Protestant jury for the trial of 17 men accused of conspiracy to overthrow the Government and set up a Jew-baiting dictatorship.

Himself a Roman Catholic, Mr. Kennedy said he would try to avoid the seating of either Jewish or Roman Catholic veniremen because of what he termed the deep-rooted "religious angles" of the case. Most of the defendants, he said, were Roman Catholics.

The defendants are specifically charged with seditious conspiracy.

They were described by Federal Bureau of Investigation Chief J. Edgar Hoover at the time of their arrest here Jan. 14 as being affiliated with a "Christian Front" organization.

A small arms cache was seized and Mr. Hoover said G-men had photographed the men drilling in military maneuvers.

The plot was aimed generally against Jews, Mr. Hoover said, adding that 12 Congressmen had been "nominated for extinction" as an object lesson to those who voted against repeal of the arms embargo. He said the plot also called for the destruction or seizure of key bridges, armories, post offices, Federal Reserve banks, railroads and communication lines.

Of the accused men several were members of the New York National Guard, two belonged to the Naval and Marine Reserves, and one was a member of the German-American Bund.

F. B. I. agents said the leaders of the group were William G. Bishop, writer and linguist; John F. Cassidy, young lawyer and Brooklyn "Christian Front" worker, and Claus Gunther Ernecke, a naturalized German.

All the defendants, who face a maximum penalty of $5,000 fines and six years in prison each if convicted, pleaded innocent.

"We were preparing ourselves to defend the Constitution against encroachments by Communists and the Communist Party," said the group's spokesman, Macklin Boettger, washing machine salesman and National Guardsman. "Now the Communists are loose, and we are here."

An interesting sidelight on the case was the statement of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Michigan radio priest, during his regular Sunday radiocast Jan. 21:

"Recognizing also that in one sense the opposition to Communism is on trial, I freely choose to be identified as a friend of the accused."

A week before the priest had "roundly disavowed" any connection with any unit of the "Christian front," although he said he had advocated "a Christian front" to combat naziism and Communism.

Students Get Close-Up Idea Of What Getting a Job Takes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sixty undergraduates and seniors from Grinnell College have been opening factory and office doors here, to see for themselves just what the job prospects will be when they graduate. For an entire week they went about the city, plying factory bosses and office executives with questions, and getting a first-hand acquaintance with the lines of work they hoped to follow.

A boy, for instance, "set" on getting into one particular branch of insurance business, and blind to all others, had interviews arranged for him that sent him back to Grinnell with a clear picture of all sides of the insurance business. A girl interested in radio, had interviews with several radio executives; and another girl, majoring in French but who thought she'd "like to be a proof reader," visited editorial offices and learned just what such a job requires.

This was the college's fifth annual job-study tour. The young people are sent out individually to their interviews, "standing on their own feet," then bring the information they've obtained back to headquarters at the day's end, and it is pooled in a file at the college, where all students may refer to it for guidance.

Such a job-study tour has proved of practical value, according to Prof. Machin Gardner, who superintended this year's survey. The students learn first-hand from some of the biggest men in business what today's problems are and where the opportunities exist. They gain poise and confidence.

"In 1935," says Professor Gardner, "Grinnell had placed only 37 per cent of its graduates by July 1, and 60 per cent by Dec. 1. But out of last year's graduating class, 60 per cent were placed by July 1, and 98 per cent by Dec. 1."

Religious Recovery Organization Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—An organization called the National Committee for Religious Recovery has been organized with headquarters in New York City, its purpose being to stimulate regular church attendance and support in churches of all faiths throughout the United States.

A direct appeal to business in behalf of organized religion is being made by the Committee, which stresses that the way back to health, happiness and prosperity is through "religious recovery."

Howard Kiroack is founder of the Committee, with Lambert Fairchild as Chairman. Other committee members include the Rt. Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island; United States Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire; Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, William L. De Bost, President of the Borough of Queens, and John Moses, Governor of North Dakota.

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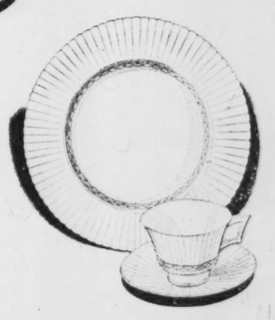
GOLDEN WREATH by Lenox
96 piece service for twelve, $292.50
12 dinner plates $50.00
12 entree plates 45.00
12 salad plates 40.00
12 bread and butter plates 27.50
12 cream soups and saucers 75.00
12 teacups and saucers . . 55.00
1 place setting* . . 14.37

SPRING by Lenox
42 piece service for six, $154.00
6 dinner plates $30.00
6 luncheon plates . . . 27.00
6 salad plates 24.00
6 bread and butter plates 16.00
6 soup plates 27.00
6 teacups and saucers . 30.00
1 place setting* . . 16.75

CRETAN by Lenox
28 piece service for four, $80.41
4 dinner plates $16.00
4 luncheon plates . . . 14.42
4 salad or tea plates . . 12.83
4 bread and butter plates 8.33
4 soup plates 12.83
4 teacups and saucers . . 16.00
1 place setting* . . 13.42

BLUERIDGE by Lenox
36 piece service for six, $64.75
6 dinner plates $15.00
6 salad or tea plates . . 12.00
6 bread and butter plates 8.25
6 soup plates 12.00
6 teacups and saucers . . 17.50
1 place setting* . . 8.80
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Rumania's Big Farm Army Matched by Credit Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 3—Rumania's ambitious plan, announced yesterday, of drafting 4,000,000 youths into a vast agricultural army to increase grain production, is to be accompanied by generous credits for agriculture, according to a decision recently given out by the Minister of Agriculture.

Rumania's program of pushing grain production—partly for its own needs, partly as a political move to satisfy Germany's urgent need of agricultural produce—was the subject of a recent reunion of agriculturalists here, presided over by the Minister, Prof. George Ionescu-Sisesti, at which important decisions were taken.

The program includes credits of 45,000,000 lei (about $200,000) for the acquisition of flax, hemp, and cotton seeds for cultivation in the sub-Carpathian region where maize has proved a failure; 25,000,000 lei for market-gardening seeds; 300,000,000 lei advanced by the National Institute of Co-operation for seeds for all agricultural categories.

Credits for Machinery

The Institute has also organized a scheme for the buying of agricultural machinery, allotting considerable credits and facilitating the undertaking by a tariff regulation.

The closest co-operation among agriculturists is being demanded, particularly to promote the success of an elaborate plan to classify by experimentation the diverse qualities of soil over the whole country. By such an endeavor it is hoped appreciably to tighten up the margin of efficiency by regionalizing cereal soil, textile soil, vine soil, potato soil, and others.

Rumania's precarious situation in Europe is keeping the country burdened with a large standing army, and only assiduous efforts such as this new agricultural scheme envisages, can compensate for the heavy expense involved. And as agricultural efficiency can in large measure assure the country's economic independence, the Administration is digging in first at the right spot.

Though exports of agricultural produce last year reached the second highest figure on record, the crops, from the cultivators' point of view, were far from maximum. Weather conditions contributed in part to this, but other factors more pliable to supervision had their share; and it is hoped by this new, large-scale diagnosis of Rumania's surface to increase security in so far as agriculture can give it.

Northern Neutrals Differ on Blockade

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, April 3

Scandinavian States, concerned with maintaining their precarious neutrality, viewed with mingled anxiety and optimism the British-French Allies' announced determination to tighten the blockade against Germany.

The Danish press foresaw the beginning of a new "war of nerves." But the Oslo newspaper Tidens Tegn said there was "no reason for nervousness" in Norway.

Norway, which was lukewarm when the idea of a Scandinavian alliance was first proposed after the conclusion of the Russian-Finnish war, showed quickening interest late last week when the Allied War Council was reported to have decided upon sharpening the blockade against Germany.

The Norwegian Government newspaper Arbejderbladet asserted at that time that the only way to meet violations of territorial waters was to form a defensive alliance to take "economic action" against violators.

'No Statement'

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—The British Government avoided answering questions on Rumania and its position in the Balkans as the House of Commons discussed the war situation today.

The Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler, told the House that Foregn Secretary Viscount Halifax considered that no statement could usefully be made at present on the political situation in Rumania and its relation to the Balkan situation generally.

Red Deputies In France Get Full Penalties

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—A French military tribunal tonight meted out maximum sentences of five years imprisonment and loss of civil rights to 36 Communist ex-Members of the Chamber of Deputies, accused of carrying out the orders of the Communist Internationale.

Eight others tried on the same charges also were found guilty but because of extenuating circumstances received suspended sentences of four years imprisonment.

Nine Communist Deputies accused of carrying out orders of the Communist Internationale fled before the trial began. They are later to be tried on charges of treason, which involves the capital penalty.

The secret trial of the Deputies began on March 20. They were accused of spreading Communism under the guise of the Workers and Peasants Party, which they were alleged to have organized after former Premier Edouard Daladier dissolved the Communist Party in France on Sept. 26.

They were also accused of serving the Soviets by sending a "defeatist" letter to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, on Oct 1 advocating peace under the auspices of the U. S. S. R.

Louisiana Outlet For Buna Rubber

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Standard Oil Development Company announced yesterday it has concluded an agreement with Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for the erection of a Buna synthetic rubber plant at Baton Rouge, La.

The factory will have a capacity of about 10,000 pounds a day, and is expected to begin operations the latter part of this year.

It was also disclosed that Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has taken a license from Standard Oil Development Company to manufacture its own requirements of Buna rubber. It was understood that Firestone would be prepared to produce on a small scale in the immediate future.

American rights for the production of Buna rubber were bought from the controlling German interests a few months ago by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), parent concern of Standard Oil Development Company.

Byrd Men Entrench For Winter Night

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Members of the Byrd Expedition's East Base, 110 miles inland from Weddell Sea, are "digging in" for the six months' winter night of the South Pole, John Griggs, radio amateur, said he was informed in a semiweekly contact with the base.

Mr. Griggs had a 2½-hour exchange of messages with Elmer Lamplugh, San Diego Navy radioman, in charge of the East Base's communications.

Mr. Lamplugh reported the 22 men planned to travel through the polar darkness from April to September, on short exploration trips by tractor sledges and with dog teams.

Luxemburg Citizens Get Evacuation Plan

LUXEMBURG (AP)—Residents of this capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, bounded by Germany, France, and Belgium, were furnished April 3 with Government plans for abandoning their homes in case of emergency.

The Government emphasized, however, that the move was precautionary and signified no immediate danger. The population of the Grand Duchy is roughly 300,000.

One Japanese Is Aiding China By Radio 'Attack' on Invaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — Wataru Kaji, the "Japanese who fights for China," has converted Japanese war prisoners so thoroughly to the Chinese cause that they have been released as "antiwar comrades."

Now Mr. Kaji is carrying his message to the front lines by means of a microphone and loudspeaker. Through the tightly drawn veil of censorship that covers fighting Japanese troops, he projects his voice in an appeal to lay down their arms and stop the war.

On one occasion in Kwangsi Province he repeated his appeal for six successive nights. The Japanese troops were only 150 yards away. His speech was not interrupted. Although the Japanese did not surrender, the next day they were pushed back by the Chinese with little difficulty. Chinese commanders credited Mr. Kaji with shaking the invaders' morale.

Long Revolutionary Career

On trips back to Chungking, Mr. Kaji rejoins his wife and fellow workers. Together they plan new ways of conveying their revolutionary message to the Japanese troops.

In Japan Mr. Kaji has had a long career as a revolutionist, but he certainly does not look like the caricaturist's conception of one. He is slight in build, has a delicately moulded face, and the gentlest of eyes. His manner is somewhat hesitant, the result, doubtless, of his years in prison. He works determinedly, however, and has proved very valuable to the Chinese.

Mr. Kaji comes of a well-to-do peasant family in Kyushu, one of the islands in the south of Japan. He has had an excellent education, graduating from the Imperial University in Tokyo in 1927. At first, he says he "was devoted to literature and unmindful of questions of social justice. But "through the influence of certain friends and through the intense political discussions in the university I gradually came to hold revolutionary views."

Joined Workers' Party

After graduation Mr. Kaji joined the Workers' and Peasants' Party, and devoted himself to writing, editing, and organizing the writers' movement. He was an editor of a revolutionary magazine, Fighting Flag, which before being suppressed in 1931 reached a circulation of more than 30,000. Meanwhile he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Artists and Writers, and from 1932 to 1934, General Secretary.

In 1930 Mr. Kaji was imprisoned for the first time. He was charged with being a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, and beaten badly to make him confess. After a few months he was released, but during the next few years he was several times rearrested and put in jail for short terms. In February, 1934, he was given a long sentence, and was released after almost two years only because the police hoped he would lead them to his revolutionary comrades.

Fascism was prominent in Japan at this time and Mr. Kaji realized that he could no longer carry on his work. He fled to Shanghai disguised as a member of a dramatic troupe.

In Peril on Both Sides

The Japanese authorities finally discovered him in Shanghai, but he was befriended by Lu Hsun, the famous Chinese short story writer. Mr. Kaji lived in Shanghai one and a half years, studying modern Chinese literature, making acquaintances, and waiting his opportunity. He married Yuki Ikeda, a revolutionist in her own right, who, like him, had fled Japan after many arrests.

As soon as the war broke out, Mr. Kaji and his wife moved to the French Concession. Japanese special service agents soon located him and kept close watch on his activities. Mr. Kaji, of course, wanted to come to the Chinese side, but the Chinese distrusted him, thinking perhaps that he was a Japanese spy. He was in danger from both sides and constantly had to change his dwelling place.

The Japanese demanded that the French authorities hand him over. He was secretly informed of this by a member of the French Concession Government. The situation looked desperate. No way of escape was left, as the Japanese had just occupied Nantao, south of the French Concession. Then Rewi Alley, the New Zealander who now guides the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, gave Mr. Kaji and his wife boat passage to Hong Kong.

Object of Air Raid

The two stayed in Hong Kong four months. Mr. Kaji wrote many articles for Chinese newspapers and magazines denouncing the war. Japanese agents continued to molest him. But at last the Chinese permitted him to come into the interior. On March 23, 1938, he reached Hankow. Even in Hankow he was not safe — the Japanese, having learned of his dwelling place through spies, are said to have made a special air raid to destroy him by bombs.

At once Mr. Kaji began the work which he is conducting so successfully now. First he and his wife worked among the captured Japanese soldiers, organizing antiwar leagues. They organized leagues in Kweilin and Chungking. Now with their converts they are extending their activities to include the Japanese troops at the front. The broadcasting in Kwangsi was but a first attempt. Mr. Kaji wants to have similar work carried on in all war zones.

"We need microphones," he said to this writer in parting. "Could you not ask Americans to send as many as they can quickly? They will save many lives."

Wataru Kaji

Gentle revolutionist from Japan uses radio to persuade his countrymen to lay down their arms and leave the Chinese in peace.

Mexico Congress to Study Indian Emancipation Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the first Inter-American Indian Congress which will be held at Lake Patzcuaro, Michoacan State, from April 14 to 24. The Congress has been called for the promotion and co-ordination of a continental program for the emancipation of the Indian masses throughout the Americas, but particularly in Latin America where the Indian problem is more acute.

It will be attended by representatives of the majority of the American governments, including a delegation from the United States Department of Indian Affairs, headed by Director John Collier. Nations having the greatest interest in the Congress, because of their large Indian populations, are Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Mexico.

Mexico logically assumes leadership of the Congress in view of the extensive program for the emancipation of the Indian carried on here in recent years. This program includes the distribution of land, special public health and educational services, and a direct personal approach to the Indians themselves by President Cardenas.

To Study Mexican Plans

The results of Mexico's experiments will be presented to the other nations as models to be followed or adapted in seeking a solution for the Indian problem throughout the Americas.

Subjects to be discussed during the Congress are biology, sociology, education and law. Each nation will present its findings in the various fields. A wide general base for extending the various services will be sought, a base which will be flexible enough to be adjusted to the peculiar problems of each country.

Root of the Indian problem throughout Latin America is the racial consciousness of the aborigine. This has led to the Indian's voluntary isolation in order to preserve his own culture and resist the influence of the European. In turn comes economic backwardness, which in many instances leaves him in acute poverty.

The present effort of all Indian programs is to break down this isolation. Through establishing new means of communication between the white and red races, it is hoped, Indians may be brought into harmony with their surrounding civilization. Recent experiments in education in Mexico have provided a key to this communication through teaching the Indian in his own language instead of in Spanish, as was previously tried without success.

Mexican natural scientists and scholars will take part in the Congress. These include: Luis Chavez Orozco, head of the Department of Indian Affairs; Prof. Moises Saenz, Mexico's Ambassador to Peru; Dr. Alfonso Caso, Director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History; Dr. Manuel Gamio, author of several books on Indian problems; and Prof. Miguel Othon de Mendizabal, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Congress.

Many Nations Take Part

Representatives will be sent from the Pan American Union and from the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela. Other nations, which have not yet replied to the invitation, are also expected to send delegates. One of the delegates is Prof. Elizardo Perez, of Bolivia, who has been a leader in the work for Indian emancipation in his own nation.

The delegates will visit four Vocational Agricultural Schools for the Indian established for Tarascans in the State of Michoacan and for Otomis in the State of Hidalgo. They will be entertained with special Indian dances both at Lake Patzcuaro and in Mexico City. Special programs of Indian music will also be given.

Lake Patzcuaro, the seat of the Congress, is in the heart of the Tarascan Indian region. On its shores President Cardenas has his summer home.

It is expected that Indian delegates from several nations will attend. Among these will be included a number from the southwestern part of the United States, who will accompany Mr. Collier.

No Finn Plea For Aid Made, British Say

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—The Finnish Government has made no approach to Britain regarding reconstruction assistance, Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

At the end of the Finnish-Soviet war, he said, Finland had orders in Britain for arms and munitions amounting to £5,500,000.

Asked whether the Russian-Finnish peace treaty prevented Finland from entering a defensive alliance with Norway and Sweden, Mr. Butler replied:

"I should want notice of that in order to give a reply worthy of the importance of the question."

He said that Britain has no commitments toward Finland other than those implied in membership in the League of Nations.

The Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said that some illegal immigrants recently had landed in Palestine and had been held in detention camps suspected of being German agents. He added that there were strong reasons for such suspicions, but inquiries had not yet produced conclusive proof.

Mr. MacDonald added that in case of doubt suspects must be detained.

Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, said that he was taking steps to counteract German propaganda in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Mr. Osbert Peake, Undersecretary for Home Affairs, informed the House that "a strict examination and censorship" is being exercised over imported publications attacking Britain and France.

China Is Building Industry Beyond Reach of Invader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—In the face of great obstacles China is building in the interior a new industry to replace that destroyed by the Japanese. A new iron and steel works is about to begin production in Szechwan, the richest of the provinces yet untouched by the invader.

The new plant belongs to the semiofficial China Industrial Company, and is equipped with machinery most of which was made in China. An electric furnace, moved from eastern China, will be used for smelting steel. As for natural resources, it is estimated that Szechwan has a coal reserve of more than 9,000,000,000 tons and an iron reserve of 1,000,000 tons.

More than 150 factories with a total capitalization of more than $200,000,000 have been assisted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to move from eastern China to Szechwan. Others are still on the way.

Attention is also being paid to the development of new industries. The Industrial and Mining Adjustment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has outlined a program for the promotion of cotton spinning and weaving in Szechwan and Shensi. Thirty-eight small scale spinning and weaving factories are to be established in Szechwan, and 50 others in Shensi.

Chile Seeks Place In Antarctica Sun

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, April 2 (AP)—A proposal that Chile declare to "interested powers" its sovereignty in Antarctica was advanced today by a Chilean military man as Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd Paused en-route home with news of fresh polar discoveries by the United States Government Expedition which he commands.

In an article published in local newspapers, Col. Ramon Canas Montalva, Commander of the Punta Arenas Garrison, and military aide to former President Arturo Allessandri, said it is "necessary" that Chile ask international recognition of its "better rights" to polar lands below the South tip of the republic.

The Bear will remain here several days repairing damage suffered in a storm off Cape Horn which Admiral Byrd said was the worst he had ever encountered.

Poster Contest to Aid 'Be Kind to Animal' Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," which starts April 15, the Mecklenburg Humane Society will sponsor a poster contest in which all school children of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County are invited to participate.

The Humane Society will give four cameras as prizes to those submitting the best posters as follows: One camera for the best poster from the high and junior high schools and one for the second best; and one camera for the best poster from the grade schools and one for the second best.

Swiss Fair Held Near War Lines

By the Associated Press

Basel, Switzerland, April 3

Local officials said yesterday that 40,000 persons had visited the nationwide sample fair which opened with 1,100 exhibitors in a hall only a mile from the French Maginot and German West Wall lines over the week end.

Visitors from all parts of the country have flocked to the city, keystone of the Swiss defense system, which literally bristles with fortifications.

Peace—Not Surrender—Is Chinese War Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 3—Reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek favors a peace in China negotiated with the aid of the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia, are considerably modified as the import of his recent statement is clarified.

Chungking, the Provisional Capital, again distinguishes between peace expressions that accord with China's rights, and misinterpretations that frequently arise.

Now, as always, China would welcome peace. War was forced upon China. But Japan, not China, at present propagandizes for "peace." China feels that the invaders are at a turning point, and must either withdraw gradually or face ruin in China.

[Associated Press dispatches from Chungking on April 1 placed the emphasis upon certain references made by General Chiang to prospects for a negotiated peace.]

Japan Denounced

All agencies, including Chungking's direct radio, picture the Generalissimo's speech opening the fifth session of the People's Political Council—his only recent public utterance—as a fierce denunciation of Japan and Wang Ching-wei, the new puppet ruler at Nanking.

General Chiang urged the country to increase its efforts toward "a final blow to the enemy, achieving Chinese victory. He said establishment of the Nanking regime will not weaken Chinese resistance in the slightest degree. America was praised for assistance in the form of a $20,000,000 loan.

The Chinese leader stressed recent military successes in Western Suiyuan Province, asserting that Japanese losses during the past six months have been 230,000 killed and wounded. Meanwhile, he added, Chinese strength is improving. Foreign powers are generally helping to an increasing degree. General Chiang called special attention to the Government's efforts to improve administration, promote agriculture and industry, concentrate the Nation's monetary strength, and consolidate economic reconstruction.

No Weakening in Stand

No Chungking information indicates a weakening of the resistance program in any quarter. Even informed Japanese sources in Hong Kong and Shanghai privately express the belief that General Chiang is immovable at present. Therefore, Japan's likeliest prospect is seen as lying in united support of Wang Ching-wei, hoping that the eventual upbuilding of a strong opposition will weaken Chungking's hold on the common people. In addition, some Government officials may be won over, particularly oldsters who want to soften living conditions within their own lifetimes.

General Chiang and others often declare they desire peace. However, they invariably say this only means a cessation of Japanese aggression and withdrawal of Japanese armies. This is totally different from the Wang Ching-wei program, which is defeatist.

China prefers continuation of even the costliest resistance to a surrender before the prospect of virtual slavery, particularly in economic matters. The latest Chiang Kai-shek utterance significantly asserts that Japan fases "a hopeless situation," both internally and externally, in political, economic, and military affairs. This represents the prevalent Chungking view, which at present is deriving immense encouragement through reports of Japanese war weariness.

British Policy

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Britain will continue to recognize the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, despite the formation of a Japanese-controlled regime under Wang Ching-wei.

This policy, continuing without change, was disclosed to the House of Commons today by Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Minister.

"It always has been our endeavor to conduct our policy in the Far East in accordance with the principles underlying the Nine-Power Treaty and so keep step with the French and American Governments," Mr. Butler said.

Both Lord Halifax and Mr. Butler referred to the recent Tokyo speech of Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, the British Ambassador, declaring that his conciliatory remarks, while helpful to Anglo-Japanese relations, envisaged no alteration in policy.

Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, Independent Laborite, called attention to Sir Robert's statements in this speech that "both countries (England and Japan) are ultimately striving for the same objectives," and that "it is surely not beyond the powers of constructive statesmanship to bring the aims of their national policies into full harmony."

Colonel Wedgwood demanded that "the Government emphatically renounce the views of that character."

Japanese 'Sorry'

PEIPING, China, April 3 (AP)—Japanese authorities expressed sympathy today to three British subjects. The three had charged they were attacked March 19 by a Chinese mob at Changten, Honan Province, in Japanese-controlled territory, and the British Embassy had protested.

The British subjects are Vice-Consul D. J. B. Robey and Dr. E. N. Struthers of Galt, Ontario, and the Rev. G. K. King of New Brunswick, missionaries of the United Church of Canada.

The Embassy said it now considered the incident closed.

Reply to Hull

SHANGHAI, April 3 (AP)—The Central China Daily News, organ of Wang Ching-wei's Japanese-supported Nanking regime, replied yesterday to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Non-Recognition declaration with an editorial assertion that "Hull should have realized by this time that the people of the entire world, especially the Chinese, abhor and despise the false utterances of American statesmen."

Mr. Hull on March 30 declared that the United States would continue to recognize the Chinese Government at Chungking and that the United States considered the setting up of Wang's Nanking regime as further evidence that Japan meant to force its will upon China and to exclude rights and interests of third powers.

Mr. Wang's newspaper termed Mr. Hull's statement "more farcical than the grotesque antics of Charlie Chaplin. . . . His outburst will only add to the many ignominious incidents of American history."

The paper reiterated previous Wang statements that his regime would not deny to the United States or other powers enjoyment of long-established rights and fair treatment, but qualified this by saying, "What the Nanking Government will deny are special and unreasonable rights and interests whether they are based on long-established unequal treatment or de facto situations."

Mission Bombed

SHANGHAI, April 3 (AP)—Destruction of a mission of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance during a Japanese air raid on Taiping, in Anhwei Province, March 19, was reported in dispatches received here today. The Chinese caretaker was killed in the raid.

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Chamberlain Veils Plan To Plug Blockade Leaks

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—Those who expected a full-throated roar from the British Lion—thundering against the neutrals—have been disappointed in Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement on Allied plans to intensify the economic blockade.

But both in Parliament and in the press no undue pressure is being placed upon the Government to explain the measures by which it hopes to check leakages in the Allied blockade against Germany.

The stern warning to the neutrals, issued during the week end by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty had led to an expectation of new and stirring developments. The morale of the British people rose accordingly. But while Mr. Chamberlain's speech yesterday disclosed a genuine intention to intensify the blockade and listed several economic achievements already achieved, its lack of reference to specific action seemed to confirm an authoritative hint given to correspondents not to expect too much enlightenment on nature of immediate action.

Difficulties Arise

This reticence is explained in well-informed circles here as due to sudden difficulties arising over co-ordinated Anglo-French action.

The uniformity with which Monday's newspapers here predicted that Mr. Chamberlain would expand the Churchill statement regarding a stiffer attitude toward neutrals pointed clearly to official inspiration.

But the following day the tendency was to advise correspondents not to expect any early clarification of Allied plans.

In this connection, a Times editorial quotes Mr. Chamberlain as authority for saying that the British and French Governments "are working in a unison sufficiently surely established in outlook and action to allow different opinions to be heard in preliminary discussion."

Mr. Chamberlain certainly made clear to the House of Commons one method whereby the Allies would bring pressure upon neutrals to make their neutrality less favorable to Germany. Thus if neutrals exceed their normal trade with the Reich, Britain will cut off their essential supplies of coal, oil, rubber, tin, fertilizers, and steel.

The way of the small neutrals in war is hard, it is admitted here. But as Mr. Chamberlain said Allied respect for neutral rights might render them eventually liable to the "hideous fate that has overtaken previous victims of German policy."

Fighting Neutral's Battle

This view was indorsed by the Labor Leader, Mr. Clement R. Attlee who declared the neutrals "know perfectly well that we are fighting their battle. When they talk of international law they know quite well there will be no more international law if we don't win."

Leaders of the Labor Party, he added, were second to none in supporting the principles of international law, but they realized that to preserve it the Allies must see that the enemy does not use international law as a cloak to cover its own designs.

The general tone of press comment here shows that early vigorous action is expected to follow Mr. Chamberlain's generality that "we have not yet reached the limit of our effective operations [in North Sea]."

The News Chronicle insists that British morale must not be allowed to drop again. It contends that the "best way to keep up our spirits is to show by deeds that the Allies really mean to give teeth to the blockade."

Both the Daily Mail and the Daily Express stress the point that its now abundantly clear that the Allies must fight the war primarily on the sea and that signal is now at "go" for this mighty weapon to be driven full steam ahead.

Cabinet Changes

The insistence with which the press greets the latest Government assurance of a more vigorous policy with an exhortation for greater alertness is an indication of how widely the question of reconstruction of the cabinet is felt to be a matter of urgent necessity. While the press momentarily has quieted down on the Cabinet shuffle, the need for changes still remains a lively topic. Passing of Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, requires at least one early appointment and the Daily Mail and the Daily Express still insist that an announcement of other changes is imminent.

While Germany is reported here to be calling Mr. Chamberlain's statement a "declaration of hunger warfare against women and children" the House of Commons has heard how price advances due to the war are affecting dinner tables of the British working class.

Debate has occurred in Commons on the labor motion expressing regret that "prices of controlled foodstuffs have been fixed so high that large numbers of the population are unable to obtain their requirements." The motion further demanded that energetic measures be taken to restore a balance between purchasing power and the cost of living.

A labor spokesman, Mr. John Morgan, alleged that food was still in the hands of combines and declared the rationing of bacon and butter could be abolished tomorrow for high prices would prevent people from buying them.

The Food Minister, Mr. W. S. Morrison, denied the Government had displayed inefficiency and extravagance but said the whole question would be reviewed.

Ice Patrol Uses First Airplanes On St. Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, April 3—Airplanes were introduced for the first time in the annual ice patrol on the St. Lawrence River, which began the first of the month.

Preliminary air surveys of ice conditions in Cabot Strait have been under way, directed by the Department of Transport with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The data obtained from these surveys have aided the Department in giving advice to shipping.

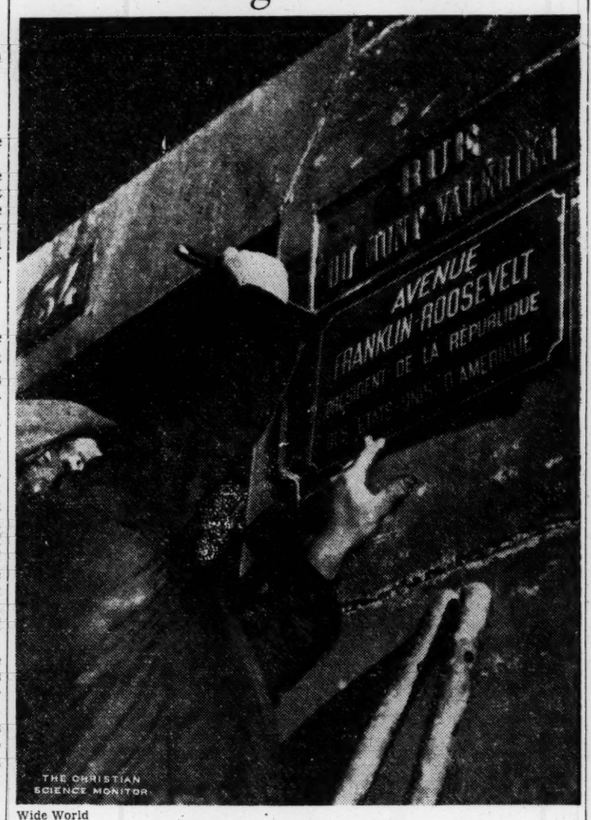
Wartime restrictions, preventing the use of radio communication between ships, were given as the cause for the Department's instructions for the annual ice patrol by icebreakers to be supplemented by air surveys and air patrols.

German Youth Penalized For Kindness to Pole

ROSTOCK, Germany (AP) — A German youth was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment because he loaned a Polish war prisoner working on a farm here a suit of clothes and then took him to a movie in town.

He was accused of having disregarded the danger of espionage and sabotage through his contact with a war prisoner.

A Change in France



Wide World

Avenue Franklin-Roosevelt

The Rue du Mont-Valerien in Suresnes recently underwent a change of name to that of the United States President. The American military cemetery is located in this place. This picture was among those recently allowed to be sent abroad by the French censor.

Jewish Refugees Swarming By Stealth Into Palestine

JERUSALEM, April 3 (AP)—Illegal immigration, it is estimated, has brought to Palestine since April, 1939, approximately 15,000 European Jews, hundreds of whom have slipped into the country by swimming ashore from ships in the dead of night.

One or two shiploads of Jewish refugees were reported still to be dodging authorities in the eastern Mediterranean in an attempt to dash toward some unwatched part of the Palestine coast.

None of these vessels, however, has run the gantlet since Feb. 13, when the Turkish steamer Sakarya was apprehended and 2,200 Jewish passengers were detained in camps. All but 800 of these since have been released.

[An Istanbul dispatch of March 26, reporting that 1,600 Jewish refugees had been interned after landing at Haifa from the Sakarya, indicated erroneously that this had occurred on that date.]

Many Arrivals This Year

Since the war began, authorities estimate, more than 7,000 illegal immigrants have arrived, and 3,424 of these have come in since Jan. 1.

Only two ships besides the Sakarya have attempted to slip in during the last three months. Greek ships, which had been used extensively, dropped out of the traffic after the Athens Government introduced strict measures against aiding illegal immigration into Palestine.

The immigrants came in the greatest numbers last July and August in a wave which Jewish authorities here construed as a demonstration against the British "white paper" policy of the previous May envisioning an Arab-dominated state.

After the first big illegal influx, Britain decided not to issue the regular semi-annual immigration schedule, and many refugees who had expected to be included in the new schedule were caught en route to southern European ports with no possibility of re-entering Germany and Austria.

Resort to Illegal Means

These refugees therefore resorted to illegal means to enter Palestine. Many assembled in the Greek Islands and awaited boats willing to take the risk of transporting them.

The boats on which they sailed —often unseaworthy, nameless, and flying no flags—frequently maneuvered through the Aegean and the Mediterranean for weeks until they arrived outside Palestine territorial waters. At obscure points along the coast the refugees jumped into the sea and made their way ashore.

Southern European ports in Rumania, Yugoslavia, or Italy were used as jumping off places as well as the Greek Islands. Sometimes the refugees manned the vessels themselves, with an experienced hand only at the helm. Food and water ran short on some of these ships.

Once in Palestine the refugees were freed by the Government after spending short periods in concentration camps. After release the refugees are placed in charge of Jewish organizations and records are kept of their welfare. They are not deported.

Some of the refugees were believed to have been unofficially helped across European borders by governments wanting to keep them on the move.

British authorities are making restrictions on illegal entry more stringent, fearing that the Germans might conceal political agents among the refugees to stimulate unrest in Palestine. A detailed inquiry precedes the release of each immigrant.

Alsatian 'Exiles' Carry On In Area Outside of War

Paris . . . the war . . . these are not all of France. From provinces and cities often unreported in the news, the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor rounds out the picture of France today. This is the second article in his series.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERIGUEUX, France—Although France has not been invaded it has a sizable war refugee problem. Almost 500,000 inhabitants of the recovered Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were compulsorily evacuated from their homes at the very outbreak of the war and scattered about among the towns and villages of Southwestern France.

Some weeks ago I had walked through the ghostly streets of deserted Strasbourg, where some 2,000 persons were keeping up the essential services of a normally flourishing town of 200,000 inhabitants. The visibly overcrowded Perigueux, its normal population of 30,000 swelled by 15,000 or 20,000 former residents of Strasbourg, was a vivid contrast to the evacuated chief city of Alsace, with its magnificent Gothic cathedral.

The typical French provincial town at the present time is a quiet place, with so many of its young and middle-aged men absent on military service. All the more striking was the animation in Perigeux, where the sidewalks of the main streets were crowded with people walking more or less aimlessly up and down and every bench in the boulevards, very spacious for a small town, was occupied.

Informal conversations on benches with the refugees, punctuated by visits to the headquarters of the Strasbourg municipal administration now transferred to Perigueux and to the headquarters of various relief and self-help organizations, gave an impression of how the Alsatians are carrying on in their enforced exile in an unfamiliar part of France. Life is hardest for the older people and the men in commercial and professional occupations who cannot eastly find employment.

Are Guests of Strangers

A fair number of the younger refugees, on the other hand, have found occupations of various kinds. Some 2,000 of them are at work in a provincial town some distance from Perigueux, manufacturing powder for the French armies and thereby, as they hope, hastening the day of their return.

But a considerable number of the older people, torn from their shops in Strasbourg and from their well-kept farms in Alsace, are eking out an existence in poverty and boredom. Located in the part of Europe where France and Germany meet, these Alsatians, whose own physical features suggest a blending of France and Germany and who speak a German dialect, have often in history had to bear the brunt of French invasions of Germany and of German invasions of France. Now again they have been, up to the present time, the chief civilian sufferers from the war.

The refugee from Paris or from some other large town in the interior of France can pack up and return home, if he chooses, when he sees that no bombs are falling on his or her native city. But these people from the districts of Alsace and Lorraine which are outside the protecting cover of the Maginot Line will have to remain guests of strangers for the duration of the war. Their homes are in the advanced Army zone where no civilian may return as a permanent resident.

Paid by the Government

The Government pays each refugee 10 francs a day, with an addition of six francs for each child. It also pays two francs a day for rent, which is apparently usually sufficient to cover housing expenses in the villages, but is not sufficient in the town of Perigueux. However, the great majority of the people who live in Perigueux have found employment themselves or are relatives of someone who has found employment.

So a refugee mother with two children and no other income would receive 22 francs (about 50 cents) a day, a sum on which it is possible to scrape along on simple food but which certainly yields little margin for "extras." The wife of a mobilized soldier in the provinces, however, must get along with still less, with eight francs a day and four francs for a child, in towns of less than 100,000.

The greatest need of the refugees has been clothing and household utensils. They were obliged to quit their homes on short notice and with a minimum of baggage, leaving behind their comfortable featherbeds with quilts and blankets and all their household furniture.

A City Regime in Exile

An important feature in the life of these exiles of Perigeux is the "Alsatian Foyer," a club and general meting place where many of the refugees, especially women, gather for tea and knitting and talk in their patois.

It was interesting to visit what might be called "a city administration in exile." The former municipal offices of the Strasbourg are now established in Perigueux. The Mayor was absent at the time of my visit; but his assistant, M. Marcel-Edmond Naegelen, received me in an office which was decorated with pictures of the famous cathedral and of medieval nooks and corners of Old Strasbourg and gave a brief account of how administration was going on under new and difficult conditions.

"The main function of our administration," he said, "is to keep in touch with the refugees and to help them in every practicable way. A good deal of our expenditure is on social and medical service. We have 27 groups of nurses and social workers which travel about the regions where the refugees are quartered, try to reach even the remote villages and give help as it is required.

"We are also acting as an improvised clothing forwarding agency. People who return to Strasbourg make up bundles of their clothing, deposit these with the municpal office there and receive them when this municipal office forwards them to us. Wherever there are more than 15 children there is supposed to be separate instruction in the Alsatian dialect and with the religious teaching which is not given in the ordinary French school. Actually, however, the people are not so insistent on this and many are just as willing to let the children attend the regular French schools. In that way this period of temporary exile may bring the Alsatians closer to the French people as a whole. We have also set up a 'popular dining room' to serve refugees who lack cooking facilities. It serves a thousand meals a day at very low cost."

One grievance which I heard from some of the peasant refugees was that their horses and cattle had been requisitioned and paid for at unfairly low prices amid the general confusion of the evacuation. They have been promised compensation, when they can prove their case, in the form of bonds which can be turned into cash and used for the purchase of horses and farm animals after they are able to return.

No one, of course, knows when they will again be able to see Strasbourg and the villages along the Rhine.

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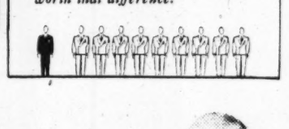

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Soviet Economy Veering to Militarism

By Wassily Leontief Sr.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapidly ascending figures of Russia's annual budget—boosted to a new high level this year by a record defense appropriation—have turned attention to the methods employed in the Soviet Union for balancing expenditures with revenue.

Seeking to publicize the benefits of the socialistic structure Moscow officials have declared in the past that budget revenues were obtained from the profits of the state industries trade, and other state enterprises, and that the people were free of heavy taxes.

Behind this is a more realistic picture of financing methods. It reveals that the principal tax, which brings in between 60 and 75 per cent of all revenue, is the so-called turnover tax—a levy on all produced goods, including foods and all other commodities.

Lower Brackets Bear Brunt

For example, the tax on bread alone brings in more than 25 per cent of all budget revenues. Taxes on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages are similarly high.

Thus in actuality, the people of Russia, and particularly those in the lower wage brackets, bear the brunt of these commodity taxes.

Unlike the capitalistic countries, Soviet Russia is practically devoid of private enterprise. For this reason essential economic revenues are state revenues and the vast proportion of expenditures are state expenditures. Practically the entire financial structure falls under state control.

But in spite of this initial difference, Russian state financing methods, when analyzed in separate units, do not contrast too strikingly with capitalistic methods. The tax system, special state expenditures and the state finance plan, are essentially phenomena of the capitalistic system which Russia has persistently retained.

Financial Plan Failed

Ten years ago some Moscow officials tried to absorb the budget in an all-comprehensive "financial plan," elaborated in the Commissariat of Finance. At that time the Government possessed in connection with this Commissariat a kind of active "Brain Trust." But this group was dispersed by Joseph Stalin and the experimental finance plan failed.

This was considered fortunate by many observers who have held that the present state budget presents a much more definite and stable annual program than the Five Year Plan, and therefore might be considered a welcome oasis in the lax system of Soviet economy.

The general balance of the Soviet Union's budget in comparison with the past years is seen in the following figures which are in millions of rubles:

	1937	1938	1939	1940
Revenues	96.6	127.6	155.9	182.6
Expenditures	93.9	124.0	153.0	179.7

Mass Loan Compulsory

One method for financing the budget is the compulsory "mass loan" which in 1940 is to total 7,800,000,000 rubles. In 1939 this loan was only 5,850,000,000 rubles.

Besides the mass loan is the tax policy, which is similar to that of many countries. The rate of the personal income tax has been 3.3 per cent for wages exceeding 600 rubles monthly. Now, it is announced that the rate of this tax is to be increased.

Writers and actors and artists, for instance, earning less than 20,000 rubles yearly are to be taxed like workers and those earning more, on a higher progressive schedule.

The need for these revenue increases is disclosed in the soaring war expenditures, which for the first time in several years has superseded the investments in the national economy in importance.

In the past the first place in importance was accorded to national economy. In 1937 the expenditures on this item reached 39,586,000,000 rubles; in 1938, 51,709,000,000 rubles; and in 1939, 59,310,000,000 rubles.

Agriculture Affected

The current year—appropriating only 57,100,000,000 rubles—is the first year that there has been a diminished rate for this purpose. The cut will be heavily felt by agriculture, which will receive a reduced appropriation of 11,300,000,000 rubles, as compared with 12,970,000,000 rubles in 1939.

Thus the Russian peasant, in spite of his importance in the economic strategy of the State, will suffer for the greatly increased arms budget. Arms expenditures for 1940 exceed by 16,115,000,000 rubles the amount of 1939.

Except for the past few years, Russia withheld publication of its arms budget, but lately Soviet officials have openly announced the increasing amounts being spent upon defense. In millions of rubles it has been as follows:

	1938	1939	1940
Arms expenditures	23,151	40,885	57,000
Per cent of budget	18.7	26.7	31.7
Per cent of increase	14.9	78.3	39.0

Significant in Russia

The fact that the defense budget is this year 31.7 per cent of the total budget expenditure is more significant in Russia than in capitalistic countries because the Russian state budget is a more embracing financing system. Whereas in other countries there might be municipal, industrial, and multitudinous smaller budgets operating separately from the state budget, in Russia much of this is actually under the Government's central budget.

Russian 'Defense' Hits Budget Peak

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 3

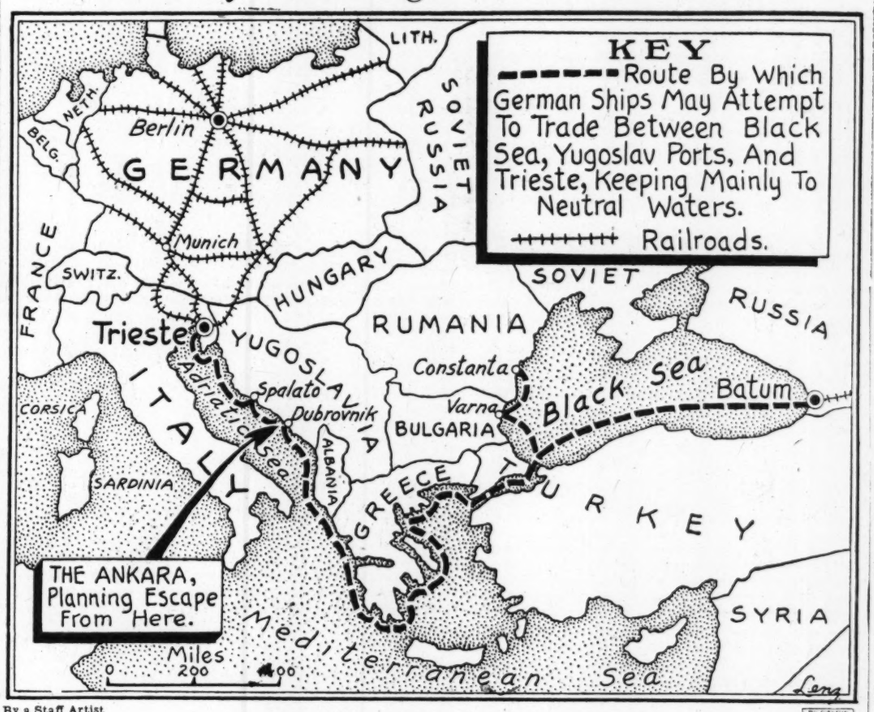
The largest defense appropriation in the history of the Soviet Union was approved unanimously by the Russian Parliament today as it adopted the Government's 1940 budget.

The budget provides for defense expenditures of 57,000,000,000 rubles, well above last year's record figure of 40,855,000,000 rubles.

[The nominal value of the ruble is 20 cents, but the currency is not quoted on regular foreign exchanges and therefore there is no basis for an accurate conversion of the ruble in terms of the United States dollar.]

The new budget provides for income of 183,954,633,000 rubles and expenditure of 179,913,376,000 rubles, including the defense item.

Germany Challenges British Blockade



By a Staff Artist

The Adriatic Becomes New Arena in War

The approximate shipping lanes are indicated in the neutral waters which German ships will follow if they attempt, as reported, to open a shipping route from Black Sea and Yugoslav ports to Trieste, Italy, where transshipment would be made to points in Germany. The eyes of Europe have been watching closely the movements of the German ship Ankara which, with two others, is expected to make a bolt from Yugoslav ports to Trieste.

Half of Britain's Fishermen Police the Sea for the Navy

LONDON (AP)—Britain's fishing fleet—at least a half of it—has joined the Navy.

Of a total of around 40,000 men employed in the fishing trade, 10,000 volunteers for war service were on naval patrol duty at the end of the first five months of war.

Disclosing that fishermen were joining the Navy "for the duration" at a rate of 300 weekly the Admiralty announced recently that an additional 10,000 were needed to meet "immediate requirements."

The wartime patrol service the fishermen join provides crews for minesweeping, for antisubmarine work, and for the ceaseless job of "policing the seas" around Britain's coasts.

When the war started the Admiralty took over hundreds of fishing trawlers under short, wartime contracts which placed the ships and their entire personnel under naval orders. Many hurried to sea on patrol duty with their deep, wide-mouthed holds still smeared with fish scales from their last peacetime voyage.

Uses Original Crew

When the contracts expire the Admiralty takes over the trawlers under the emergency regulation which put all British merchant shipping under naval control. Whenever possible the Admiralty likes to man a trawler with its original crew. It makes for efficiency and harmonious co-operation.

Early last year the Admiralty began buying trawlers for naval duty. Most of them already were on active service when Britain declared war on Germany last Sept 3.

Now a naval gun, mounted in the bow on a circular steel platform, with ammunition stacked ready for instant use, points across the nose of each trawler on war duty, manned by skilled gunners, mostly veterans who left civilian jobs ashore to come back to the Navy.

Trawlers on antisubmarine duty carry a big supply of depth charges. From a rack in the stern the charges can be dropped overboard at a moment's notice, plunging beneath the surface to explode seconds later with a shattering blast that makes even a warship shudder on her course.

Trawlers also carry Y-shaped guns on the well deck amidships which fling depth charges clear of the ship on either beam.

Vital instrument in the task of hunting submarines is the secret device which the Navy calls Asdic—a contrivance which experts say enables any ship equipped with it to keep track of a submarine once it has been detected, even if the U-boat is submerged.

The hydrophone, or "electric ear," carried by antisubmarine ships in the World War never was very effective. It detected a host of underwater sounds indiscriminately, but the big difficulty was distinguishing the throb of a surface ship's engines from the purring drone of submarine motors.

Asdic Tells on Subs

Asdic, with vastly increased selectivity, guides the Navy's submarine hunters with accuracy that experts say is "unbeatable."

Commanding each trawler unit is an experienced naval officer. Schooled by service in many types of naval craft he now has a motley handful of "seafarers" as his crew in place of the disciplined routine-polished seamen of a warship.

Because they are needed urgently and have long experience of seafaring in all kinds of weather these tough, salt-hardened fishermen get only a brief training for their wartime jobs.

Virtually no attempt is made to instil the finer points of naval discipline. The slick, blue-and-gold routine of a crack warship wouldn't work in a weather-stained fishing trawler manned by a crew of 20 even in peacetime.

One habit the Navy found hard to break, was the fishermen's traditional custom of going ashore as soon as they reached port, without waiting to "clean ship." In peacetime a fishing trawler's crew goes ashore the moment their vessel is moored, leaving the cleaning job to a "ship's husband"—a landsman sent on board by the owners to act as a kind of nautical "housemaid."

Cutting Mines Loose

Living accommodation is cramped, but no more cramped than in peacetime, when trawler crews sink their nets for fish. Now they comb the depths for mines, slinging overboard a wire fitted with knife-edged jaws.

When the mines bob to the surface, cut from their moorings as the minesweeper ploughs and re-ploughs her assigned danger area, they are exploded by machine-gun or rifle fire or punctured so they'll sink out of harm's way.

In many trawlers on war duty mess decks have been built into the space formerly occupied by the hold, giving the crew larger, more comfortable living space than they would have on peacetime fishing.

Trawler crews draw a weekly cash allowance of around 40 cents, while rates of pay in the patrol service aren't exactly extravagant. Seamen get 21 shillings a week (about $4.20), cooks about 30 cents more. Stokers draw 24 shillings and sixpence, second hands 42 shillings, and enginemen 48 shillings. Married men get an allowance of 17 shillings weekly, with a bonus of five shillings for the first child and three shillings for the second. In addition there is "hardlying money"—seven shillings a week paid when the crew is actually on duty at sea.

Cruiser Battle At Sea Related By Norse Captain

BERGEN, Norway, April 3 (AP)—A Norwegian ship captain yesterday reported witnessing a battle in the North Sea between two cruisers April 1.

The captain, whose name was not made public, told newsmen that while en route to Bergen he saw one cruiser on the horizon and the other about five miles away.

At least 12 shots were fired, he said, and the crew of the unnamed Norwegian ship saw shells fall a short distance from the stern of one cruiser.

The Norwegians did not see the end of the battle, as they hurried their ship out of danger and the captain was unable to identify the cruisers.

Shipping circles speculated whether a German cruiser had ventured into the North Sea to engage blockading British warships or the British had surprised a Nazi raider attempting to reach Germany or to slip by the blockade into the Atlantic

Italo-German Coal Deal Hits Transit Snags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Italy's problem of securing alternative supplies of foreign coal after Britain had banned shipments via Netherlands ports was declared to have been solved by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's recent guarantee in Rome that henceforth all the German coal Italy needed would be sent overland.

The geography of Europe suggests the feasibility of such an arrangement, especially as the two countries have been neighbors since the German annexation of Austria. But a number of practical considerations involve serious difficulties, especially of transport.

The Silesian coalfield is the source of supply for Italy, but though there is a good railway service from the Bohumin (Oderberg) railway junction to the Italian frontier it is a distance of some hundreds of miles across former Czechoslovakian or Austrian territory. The cost of transporting such bulk traffic as coal so far overland will certainly be much higher than sending it by sea.

Shortage of Cars

But even excluding the question of costs, it is believed here to be very doubtful whether Germany can live up to its promise to Italy because of the shortage of railroad cars, the difficulties of transport near the Italo-German frontiers and the refusal of certain smaller neutrals to co-operate more fully.

Italian imports of coal formerly found their way to their destinations by sea via the harbors of Genoa and Venice. Now the required coal will have to be carried in thousands of railway cars along three or four railway lines. Most of it will have to enter by the Tarvis (Tarvisio) and Brenner routes. The Swiss have refused to permit the use of their railways on the grounds that they are already overburdened, while the utmost concession of Yugoslavia is to allow five extra coal trains a day to pass through its territory.

55,000 Cars Required

Italy requires some 8,000,000 tons of imported coal a year. If this amount is to go overland by the only routes available at the moment, then according to expert calculation, 55,000 cars each carrying a load of 12 tons will be required. Reports of wartime conditions on the German railways indicate that the Reich cannot supply anything like this number, and Italy will certainly have to exert itself far more during the hard winter when 6,000 cars was the highest number detailed off to carry Silesian coal and it is probable that even these will not be available in harvest time.

Göring Says Hitler Is Ready For Blitzkrieg on Allies

BERLIN, April 3 (AP) — Field Marshal Hermann Göring, chieftain of Germany's mighty Air Force and Reichsführer Hitler's chief aide, declared today that "the Führer has mobilized all resources for a decisive blow "in the West" against the British and French.

Marshal Göring gave no hint as to when the signal for a Blitzkrieg would be given, saying only that Herr Hitler would decide when the time had come to "end the war."

"Having their rear and flanks secure," the Field Marshal said, "the German armed forces in one firm bloc are facing Britain and France in the West.

"It is here that the decisive blow must be struck and for this decisive blow the Führer has mobilized all resources."

Marshal Göring indicated that the Führer has a lightning war—like that used to crush the Polish armies—in store for his British and French enemies.

The war was "forced upon Germany" he asserted, "but we smashed the Polish Army in 18 days. . . . We struck a blow which our enemy will hardly forget.

"When the time comes we shall strike a blow at the Western Powers with the same strength."

Frenzied "heils" from his audience of fledgling airmen marked Marshal Göring's pronouncements. He emphasized his points by pounding on the table in front of him. A radio hookup carried the Field Marshal's words to all German schools.

Marshal Göring appealed to German youth to contribute in spirit and deed to the "biggest German victory." He lauded them as the bearers of German "greatness, honor and liberty."

He expressed the opinion that victory would be comparatively easy because the Reich is, he said, fully prepared inwardly and outwardly, in both military and economic ways.

The Marshal outlined the rise to power of the Nazi Party and its Führer, Herr Hitler, culminated in 1933, saying that then the odds before that year were against it because the country seemed hopelessly split into many camps. But, he added:

"As we won the internal struggle so we shall certainly win this external fight.

"I personally hold the opinion that the internal struggle, though fought by different methods, was more difficult than our present fight."

Field Marshal Göring's speech was the third declaration within 12 hours by high Nazi leaders of their confidence in Germany victory.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, told Propaganda officers last night, "the will of the German people is determined to make it, as the Führer said, the most brilliant victory of German history."

Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi Labor Front, told Army and Party leaders at Kassel, "German victory is self-evident; we don't discuss the prospect of victory—it is before us to grasp—it is here."

French 'Are Ready'

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—A French Government spokesman commenting on Field Marshal Hermann Göring's declaration that "the decisive blow must be struck" in the West, said today, "we are ready for just such a possibility."

New Nazi Raid on Scapa Flow Brings Conflict in News Again

By the Associated Press

Striking again from the air at Britain's seapower, German warplanes last night raided the British Naval Base at Scapa Flow, but the Air Ministry said the Germans were driven off and no British ship "was hit or damaged."

D. N. B., the German official news agency, said however that the raiders "effectively attacked" a number of British warships lying in the Orkney Island Naval Base.

The Air Ministry's communiqué said the German bombers, appearing over the base at dusk, dropped an unannounced number of bombs before they were driven off by the fire of ships and shore batteries.

"One German aircraft is believed to have been brought down by gunfire," the communiqué said.

The German thrust at Scapa Flow was the first major raid here since March 16 when 14 German planes carried out what then was the greatest attack of the war against British soil. Germany reported that at least four warships were hit and severely damaged but the British said that only one battleship was damaged.

Britain's first civilian casualty fell in that raid and the Royal Air Force retaliated by a long air attack on the German seaplane base at Hornum, Isle of Sylt.

The Scapa Flow attack last night capped a day filled with aerial warfare and marked by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's emphasis on Britain's welding of a "sterling line" of blockading trade agreements with neutrals around Germany. The British reported the repulse of a German air attack on North Sea convoys.

Nazi-Allied Test in Adriatic

Continued from Page 1

thorities have stated that they will sanction the use of their territorial waters for German ships transporting bauxite, since bauxite, the mineral base of aluminum, "is not considered war material."

At the present moment thousands of freight cars used for shipping German coal to Italy, are returning empty to German pitheads. Dr. Walther Funk, German Economic Minister, hopes to fill some of these with such commodities as Yugoslav ores and timber which Germany so sorely needs.

Hard Test for Allies

Yugoslav ports handle some 250,000 tons of bauxite annually in normal times, as well as considerable quantities of copper and magnesite. Yugoslav cement is another useful cargo which might be carried.

How to intercept this traffic in the narrow waters of the Adriatic presnts a much more difficult problem for the Allied navies than in the similar case of the iron ore shipments from Narvik, Norway, which pass down the Norwegian territorial waters to Germany.

Even the latter isn't easy, especially in view of the fact that the Allies' trade with Sweden also uses Norwegian and Swedish territorial waters between Stockholm and the Norwegin port of Stavanger, so that this trade can likewise be intercepted by the Germans out of reach of the Allied navies when once a precedent for doing so has been set.

But in Adriatic waters there is no possibility of the Allies establishing regular naval patrol. It would, of course, be another matter if German merchant ships ventured further afield—some reports say they are contemplating voyages to the Black Sea, in quest of cargoes of Rumanian and Russian oil. Allied warships would then find them easy game. It is therefore presumed that their activities would be confined to the Adriatic.

Trade Accords Pushed

In this area Allied action to counter these moves is expected in the first instance to take the form of a vigorous buying campaign, coupled if possible with the negotiation of commercial agreements which lay down definite limits for the amounts permitted to be exported to Germany—as for example in the case of Rumanian oil.

In this connection it is noted that Dr. Ivo Belin, Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, is at present in London for the purpose of important commercial negotiations. The Rumanian delegation, headed by Dmitry Iordan, Executive Secretary of the Rumanian Ministry of Finance, is also on its way to London, having left Bucharest almost simultaneously with the arrival there of Dr. Karl Clodius to press for enlarged quotas of Rumania's exportable surplus.

The economic tug of war in the Balkans is thus clearly seen to be intensifying. Britain has the important advantage of being able to offer free exchange with which the Balkan countries can buy many articles, including raw materials, which Germany cannot supply under the barter system.

On the other hand Germany, being a next door neighbor, is close enough to bring pressure to bear by means of threats of military action if the Balkan countries display insufficient readiness to meet the German demands

But since the last meeting of the Supreme War Council, March 29, the Allies have also shown signs of becoming "tough." They, too, can bring pressure to bear on the European neutrals—by threatening them—as Premier Chamberlain did indirectly in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday—with putting their supplies of Empire raw materials on rations.

This, however, is a weapon which is being held in reserve. It is still hoped and expected to secure the desired ends by negotiation, without serious dislocation of the neutral economic life. But if these expectations are not realized, other methods will be adopted. Few European neutrals can fail to remember how effective the rationing system proved in the World War.

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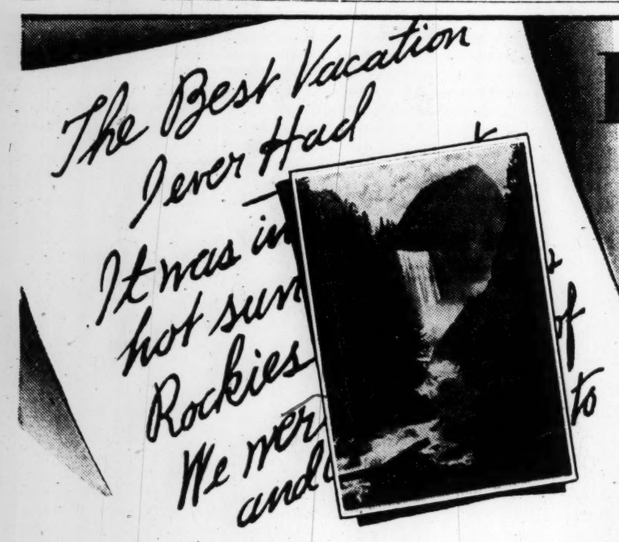

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Philippine Independence Leap Looks Afar Like Economic Drop

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—When people discuss Philippine independence and what it is likely to mean to this archipelago, almost without exception they are talking about one or more of three things—politics, defense, or markets.

Yet in some respects the most startling change due these Islands may be because of something hidden behind such a formidable phrase that many don't know what it is about. The phrase is "coconut oil excise tax refund." What it means is Santa Claus.

The Santa Claus of oil tax refund comes to the Islands every year these years, bringing approximately $17,000,000 in his pack and dropping money straight down the otherwise unemployed chimney of Malacanan Palace. President Quezon and his cohorts are there and waiting, ready to expend the money without the slightest delay on all sorts of good works including "social justice," new roads, new public buildings, new irrigation projects, Quezon City (the new capital on the Manila outskirts), and a great many things too numerous to mention until the latest quirk in Uncle Sam's policy made it necessary to mention them, as will be discussed in a moment.

End Fixed for 1946

At the outset, let us get this single idea well in mind: Once each year, and continuing until Philippine independence upsets the whole apple-cart, the United States Government gives the Commonwealth Government a whacking big free dividend now amounting to one-third of the Philippine budget (it would have been 60 per cent in the pre-Commonwealth days)—and on July 4, 1946, this generosity will suddenly come to an end along with a number of other good things.

That is really something to think about. Policies designed to ease the shock of the economic effects of Philippine independence are now pointed in a direction which apparently is going to double the height of the Philippines' economic fall; which will quadruple the shock of stepping forth into the world alone. This is the very opposite of what generous Americans want, but nevertheless it is what politics in Washington and Manila have arranged, despite the counter-efforts of conscientious Americans and Filipinos who know better than to get into any such mess if they could help it.

Some Powers Reserved

Here is some of the complex background on the present situation—which may, incidentally, be as subject to change without notice in the immediate future as it has been in the past.

Under provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law of 1934, which opened the way to independence, the United States reserved to itself powers over certain specific things during the pre-independence period. These included exports and imports, immigration, currency, and foreign affairs. The law provided that as from Jan. 1, 1940, export taxes would begin to be levied against Philippine products, starting out with 5 per cent of the duties against other countries and building up by 5 per cent each year. Of course this would mean that the Philippines would have gone through only a period of building up to 25 per cent of what other countries pay at the time that independence would bring the whole 100 per cent against the new republic.

So on thinking things over, Washington sent the so-called MacMurray Mission out in 1937, under leadership of a onetime Minister to China, to see what ought to be done to improve this situation. The mission made its recommendations in due course, including one suggestion that there be a continuation of preferential treatment until 1960 through continued annual addition of 5 per cent instead of letting it run only to 1946. Congress failed to act on this. It did, however, pass legislation relating to four minor Philippine industries, giving them a duty free basis with a 5 per cent diminishing quota arrangement.

Congress Broke Faith

Strictly speaking, the immediately foregoing matter is not directly pertinent to the question of the coconut oil tax refund, but it is given to show something of the way Congress has managed to beat around the bush on such issues. Actually, the whole matter of coconut oil tax goes back still further, to 1934, when interests hostile to the Philippine coconut oil trade caused Congress to levy an excise tax of three cents a pound on Philippine coconut oil. This went through over a Presidential veto. From a moral point of view there appears to have been no excuse for the move. It broke faith with the Filipinos and it came perilously near to violating the Constitution, so long as the Philippines were under the American flag.

There had been precedent, equally dubious. Years ago an excise tax was imposed on Philippine tobacco, despite the constitutional prohibition against export taxes (the excise tax is on goods exported from the Philippines to America for processing there); to ease its conscience, Congress later remitted the duty and began to give back $500,000 or so yearly.

The tax on oil was clearly designed to stop imports of Philippine oil into the United States, but all it did was put an extra burden on the American housewife. The oil still went in. More recently there was an effort to raise the barrier from three to five cents a pound, but that failed.

Conscience Awakened

About the period of the MacMurray inquiry into what needed to be done differently with reference to the Philippines, Congress had another attack of conscience and proceeded to give back the oil duty money—first one lump sum, amounting to about half the whole Philippine income for that particular year (1937) and now annual contributions of around 34,000,000 pesos or around a third of the present budget. What is more, about the time of the oil refund Congress put a similar tax on sugar, and agreed in principle to make a refund on that. So far it hasn't been possible to find anybody to arrange for the actual handing over of the money which will run to around 30,000,000 pesos, or $15,000,000, each year.

All in all, if both refunds go through and keep up to average the United States—in large degree the American housewife—will have given to the Philippines more than 700,000,000 pesos, or $350,000,000, by the time independence rolls round. And then the good times will cease with a bang. Present artificial prosperity will be over, the excess of money over things on which to spend the money will no longer be a troublesome problem.

In keeping with its usual habit of springing surprises on the Filipinos, Congress has not failed to change the original situation with reference to the oil refund money. At the beginning this money was entirely without strings. At the beginning of 1939, 155,000,000 pesos was the refund total. Up to June 30, 1939, the Philippine Government had "expended or released" approximately 124,000,000. But the amount appropriated, up to Sept. 30, 1939, came to a total of 390,000,000. Now comes Congress' little joke. An act of Aug. 7, 1937, put restrictions on the expenditure, and made those restrictions retroactive to the beginning of the year.

By the new plan it was provided that the money might be used only for new and ordinary expenditures designed to adjust the islands' economy to the possession of the ultimate independent trade economy, and to prepare the Philippines for the assumption of responsibility as an independent state. Also, the money must be budgeted, appropriated and accounted for separately from other income. It was especially provided that the money couldn't be used in any fashion which might benefit the Philippine coconut oil industry whose continued survival under handicap was responsible for the income!

This means that President Quezon and his men are under the vexatious necessity for doing a lot of arguing with the High Commissioner's office. They have to prove that a given expenditure is going to help the Philippines learn how to swim alone. Likewise, they have to budget. It is all quite a nuisance, but not half the nuisance it is going to be when there is no more money to squabble over and budget.

With no desire to impute any really ungoverned squandermania, it may be recorded that the money has certainly been spent in a fashion high, wide, and handsome. More than a million dollars has gone into the further beautification of Malacanan Palace and vicinity since 1935, up to which time it had been regarded by American Governors-General as very luxurious. (The High Commissioner now dwells and has offices in a large white composite along the seashore; it was designed in Washington and is popularly known as "the American warehouse," a title best understood by actual sight of it.) Quezon City, out in the Manila suburbs, is a pet project with the President. Soon the University of the Philippines will be moved out there. One of the features is to be a new legislative building; there is one already, downtown, but it is now explained that the structure should have been a library.

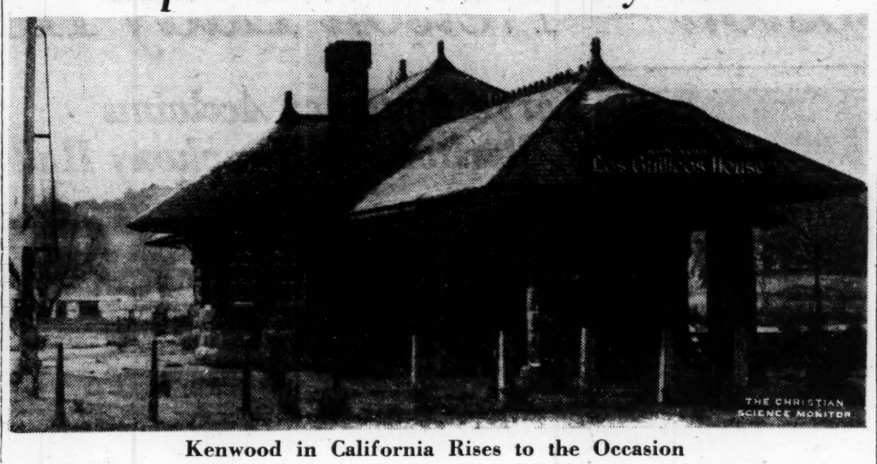
Criticism of Program

The whole program (if it can be called that) of expenditure on everything from "social justice" to vast projects of public works is criticized chiefly on the basis that it is in no way correlated with recurring necessities for current upkeep, replacement, repairs, and so on.

It is a case of spend the money now, and let tomorrow take care of itself, in the view of experienced people who should know. Up to the time the coconut oil money came in the new Commonwealth ran rationally enough, through the 1934-5-6 period, it is pointed out, but the wholly artificial prosperity induced by this refund has knocked things out of kilter. In the Government itself, for example, there are some 60 per cent more salaries and wages paid than in 1935.

"Economic adjustment" is supposed to come in the Islands as preliminary to 1946 and independence. But from all indications, it appears that the real readjustment is going to come immediately after. And it won't be funny.

Depot Serves as Community House



Kenwood in California Rises to the Occasion

Train Sounds Now Silent; Voices Echo in Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENWOOD, Calif.—No trains whistle down the now rusty tracks, and the semaphore stands idle, but the old stone depot, long silent, resounds with the voices of people, and is alive again. A log fire crackles in the large fireplace at times, and the one-time depot in the Valley of the Moon actually seems glad to be of service once more. It is the Community Clubhouse.

Seeing the depot idle, and needing a community center, the former Clubhouse having burned two years ago, the women of Kenwood leased it from officials of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company.

The depot was erected more than 50 years ago at a cost of $11,500, when this little town was in its infancy. It is built entirely of gray stone quarried from the near-by hills, and topped with a roof of slate. It has been named "Los Guilicos House," for the early day name of the Valley, originally from Wilikos, a tribe of Indians living at the headwaters of Sonoma Creek. Although showing the Spanish influence in spelling, it retains its original pronunciation.

As a Clubhouse, it is most conveniently arranged. The large waiting room, with its long wall benches, is now the reception room. A brick fireplace, arched and latticed windows, bright furniture, drapes, and pottery make it most attractive and cozy. The little ticket office, round at one end, with many windows, makes a convenient kitchen; the former express office, to one side, is fitted up as a rest room, while the large baggage room, with its rugged stone walls and artistic windows, is used as a display and workroom for a group of women who enjoy a weekly meeting in the interest of arts and crafts for the home.

Time passes, and changes come in transportation and in modes of living, but buildings of stone endure, and so the most picturesque depot on the line again opens its friendly doors.

Easing of Tourist Vaccination Laws In Venezuela Sought by Legislator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Alexander Alfonzo-Larrain, member of the Venezuelan House of Representatives, said here he will seek to push amendments at the coming spring session of his country's Congress, to ease vaccination requirements for tourists.

Several American travel agencies have encountered difficulties with prospective visitors to Latin America, because of the heavy vaccination and medical rules.

Señor Alfonzo-Larrain is in New York surveying tourist prospects. At present, a vaccination certificate is required for tourists seeking a six-months permit for residence in Venezuela. On return to Caracas, he intends to explore possibilities of modifying this provision.

The Venezuelan Consulate here said that no passport and no certificate of vaccination are required for a stay of less than eight days in Venezuela. A landing card, obtainable from the ship's captain, is all that is needed.

Consular authorities said that a movement was on to get this eight-day period extended in the interests of promoting a greater flow of tourist trade. According to Señor Alfonzo-Larrain, the vaccination requirements are intended to apply primarily not to tourists, but to aliens seeking residence in Venezuela.

Taft Indicates N. J. Withdrawal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 3—United States Senator Robert A. Taft, telephoning from Washington yesterday indicated he would move to have his name withdrawn from the New Jersey Republican presidential primary.

The filing of a petition in Mr. Taft's behalf just before the deadline at midnight April 1 was without his knowledge or consent, it developed, and he got into communication with the office of the Secretary of State as soon as he learned of the action.

While a request that the petition be withdrawn was not made by the Senator during the telephone conversation, it was strongly intimated he would do so later. He has until 17 days before the May 21 primary to ask for the striking of his name from the ballot.

Montana University Librarian Quits Post

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP) — The President's office at Montana State University has announced receipt of a telegraphic resignation from Phillip O. Keeney, Librarian and Professor of Library Economy.

The telegram, from Washington, D. C., where for the past three months Professor Keeney has been on leave for study and research at the Library of Congress, said the resignation would become effective April 1.

Professor Keeney was one of five members of the University faculty whose resignations were sought last September by the State Board of Education. Following an 11-day hearing on dissension at the University the Board rescinded its requests.

Traffic Safety Stories Rewarded by Prizes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—Cash prizes totaling $3,000 were awarded by the Commercial Investment Trust Safety Foundation last night to newspapermen promoting the cause of traffic safety in the United States during 1939. The competition is an annual feature of the C. I. T. Seminar of Safety.

John A. Crawford, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, received the $500 top prize in the reportorial classification. Honorable mention carrying awards of $25 each in the reportorial division included A. Alfred Marcello, Worcester, Mass., Telegram.

North Carolina Youths Launch Pig Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEVILLE, N. C.—Inaugurating what it is hoped will be the most far-reaching program that Columbus County and surrounding territories have experienced in a long time, 25 pigs were given away here by the Whiteville Merchants' Association to members of the vocation agriculture classes of Columbus County and a part of Brunswick County.

E. V. Vestal, swine extension specialist of Raleigh, was here for the occasion, and made a brief talk to the young students who were to receive the pigs. N. B. Chestnut, District Vocational Agriculture Director, County Farm Agent, S. C. Oliver, and M. S. Smith, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, also made brief talks.

Transit Strike Is Avoided On Two N. Y. Lines

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Settlement of a controversy between New York City and 27,000 transit workers removed today the possibility of a strike on two subway lines soon to become municipal property.

John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations chief, announced late yesterday that the strike, threatened for several days, was definitely off, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia expressed belief that all disputed matters had been clarified.

The City's statement of policy under the planned unification, as interpreted by the Mayor, was accepted by the transport workers union which has contracts covering the two affected lines—the I. R. T. and the B. M. T.

The Mayor had recommended to the Board of Transportation that all terms of the existing contract "not inconsistent with constitutional or statutory provisions" be assumed by the City and that disputes be settled in the courts.

The controversy had been brewing for months, since the city's unification plan neared fulfillment. Under this program, due to go into effect May 1, the City will take over and operate the B. M. T. and I. R. T. as well as continue its present independent system. Although present employes will go under civil service without examination, the C. I. O.'s Transport Workers Union feared its present contracts, covering 27,000 employes and providing closed shops, would be jeopardized.

Mayor LaGuardia himself raised a rumpus a month ago when he said that under unification strikes and the closed shop would be barred. Quickly the two memberships voted to strike, if necessary, to "preserve collective bargaining rights."

Stokowski Announces Semi-Final Orchestra Auditions in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Dates for the semifinal auditions of applicants for the 109-piece All-American Youth Orchestra which will tour Latin America this summer have been set by Leopold Stokowski, director, in three up-State cities—Albany, April 14; Rochester, April 15, and Buffalo, April 15.

The large number of young people who successfully negotiated the earlier local auditions has made necessary these regional auditions in addition to the one set for New York City on May 15, Karl D. Hesley, State Administrator, National Youth Administration, announced.

Young musicians must pay their transportation to the regional auditions, but those who are successful will have their fare paid to the final national audition by Dr. Stokowski. Those selected at the final audition will be paid by him for the tour at regular musicians' rates.

Surprise Greets FCC Order Suspending Telecast Service

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Surprised reaction in the radio industry has greeted the Federal Communications Commission's sudden order last week suspending the limited commercial television service which it had authorized to begin on Sept. 1. Rehearing of the entire television question is again before the FCC in a hearing now set for April 8.

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, the company which was affected most by the FCC order, expressed himself as "amazed" at the ruling. RCA dealers ranged in reaction from slight resentment to extreme bitterness as the order cancelled their set sales campaigns.

The RCA's advertising campaign, launched in New York papers, seemed to have drawn most of the FCC's fire. A majority of the Commission, T. A. M. Craven, FCC chief engineer, only dissenting, declared the newspaper campaign to be "at variance with the intention of the Commission's report of Feb. 29." This was the report which authorized a limited commercial service.

Guard Against Obsolete Sets

The chief complaint of the Commission seemed to have been that the public might buy television sets which might soon become obsolete in view of the "rapidly expanding" status of the television art.

Opinion among informed observers in the industry now seems to crystallize into the feeling that the suspension of limited commercial television service came as a result of the FCC's realization, however late it was arrived at, that this order would have permitted the standards of the RCA, the leading manufacturer and licensor of telecasting and receiving equipment, to have become official standards merely by RCA entrenchment. Later, this opinion holds, if the FCC felt it necessary to change present television standards it would have been upon the FCC's head and not the RCA's, that the wrath of lookers-in might have fallen. Changing standards would have made obsolete equipment in which the public had spent millions of dollars. The Commission apparently did not like the position in which its own television order had placed it.

Outside RCA television circles there is elation over the FCC order because it means to these experimenters that they can continue. In the opinion of many of these experimenters the electronic system of the RCA may not be the final answer. The Commission's order, therefore, gives them a clear go ahead signal.

Quiz Wins Award

In an unprecedented action a radio program, Canada Dry's "Information Please" rather than a book, was awarded yesterday a prize for "Distinguished Service to American Literature" by the Saturday Review of Literature.

The award, which Saturday Review's Executive Editor Norman Cousins said was new and might not be repeated, was presented to "Information Please" in its regular Tuesday evening radiocast yesterday by Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, founder of the Saturday Review.

In a magazine editorial Dr. Canby called "Information Please" a "new and necessary force in American literature. It has precipitated an enthusiasm in and curiosity about books and authors without parallel in the history of radio," he added.

Learn to Speak, Is Advice For Political Bores

KITCHENER, Ontario (CP)—A speaking school for Canadian politicians was suggested in a recent address before a meeting of the Western Ontario Drama League here by Robertson Davies, a Canadian member of the "Old Vic" Theater Company in London, England.

Mr. Davies, son of W. Rupert Davies of Kingston, President of the Eastern Ontario Region of the Dominion Drama Festival, said he arrived in Canada at the time of the Federal election campaign and found "much of what was said extraordinarily difficult to follow without intense boredom."

"The politicians appeared to lack the knack of how to say a thing and get it across," he said. "Political doctrine would be more understandable if there were not such bad pronunciation, poor diction, and lamentable voice production.

"I am not sure there should be a school for politicians and that they should be required to have a diploma. It is a distinctly Canadian fault to neglect that aspect of life, to speak in public with insufficient style."

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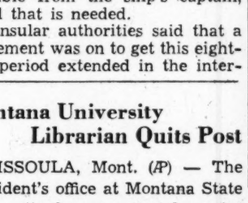

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Films in Prospect for Boston — Nelson Eddy Heard in Recital

'Pinocchio' Continuing; Two New Programs Coming

New films listed for this week include "The Grapes of Wrath" and "The Farmer's Daughter" in a double bill opening at the Metropolitan Thursday; and "Broadway Melody of 1940" and "Blondie on a Budget" coming to the State and Orpheum the same day.

"Pinocchio" at the Keith Memorial begins a third week Thursday, but the second half of the program will be changed to include "Courageous Dr. Christian." At the Paramount and Fenway "Road to Singapore" and "Women without Names" will comprise the double bill starting Thursday. Both pictures have been seen previously at the Metropolitan. At the Fine Arts, the Frech film, "The Human Beast," starts a second week today.

★ ★ ★

Astaire and Powell

Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell will share the honors in "Broadway Melody of 1940," beginning Thursday at the State and Orpheum. It is the first time that these two dancers have been teamed on the screen. To make it a dancing threesome, the cast includes George Murphy. Among them they contribute nine numbers, which include trios, duets, and solos. Cole Porter has prepared the music. Five new songs are listed, and "Begin the Beguine" is to be heard, for the first time, it is said, on the screen.

In the cast are Frank Morgan, Ian Hunter, Florence Rice, Lynne Carver, Ann Morriss, Trixie Firschke, and Douglas McPhail. The film was directed by Norman Taurog, and produced by Jack Cummings.

The second feature will be "Blondie on a Budget," with a cast that includes Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, and Rita Hayworth.

★ ★ ★

'Grapes of Wrath'

John Ford directed the movie version of John Steinbeck's story, "The Grapes of Wrath," which comes tomorrow to the Metropolitan. Nunnally Johnson wrote the screen play, and the cast includes Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell, John Carradine, Charles Grapewin, Dorris Bowdon, Russell Simpson, O. Z. Whitehead, John Qualen, and Zeffie Tilbury. The story is concerned with the migration of the Joad family from Oklahoma to California.

The second feature, "The Farmer's Daughter" is described as a comedy about summer theaters. Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles head the cast. Among the other players are Gertrude Michael, Richard Denning, William Frawley, and Betty McLaughlin. James Hogan directed.

★ ★ ★

At Keith Boston

Jimmy Shields, singer from the radio, heads the vaudeville program at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. Among the others on the bill will be Helene Denizon, leading ballerina of the Radio City Music Hall, assisted by Andrew. Dewald, and Madeline; Madley and Dupree in a comedy hodge podge; the Two Zephers, slow motion experts; and the Four Ambassadorettes with a tumbling act.

On the screen will be "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William and Joan Perry in another of the series of Lone Wolf crook stories; and "Boots and Saddles," with Gene Autry and Judith Allen in a yarn about an English youth who inherits a ranch.

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At Telepix

The fourth in the "Information Please" series of films will head the program of short features at the Telepix, Park Square Building, beginning Friday. The board for this picture includes John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, Oscar Levant, and Deems Taylor, and the questions are asked by Clifton Fadiman. Other films on the program are a Fitzpatrick picture on Venezuela, a Walter Catlett musical comedy, "Alex in Wonderland"; a sport film on fox hunting; "Flying Stewardess"; cartoons and a half hour news digest.

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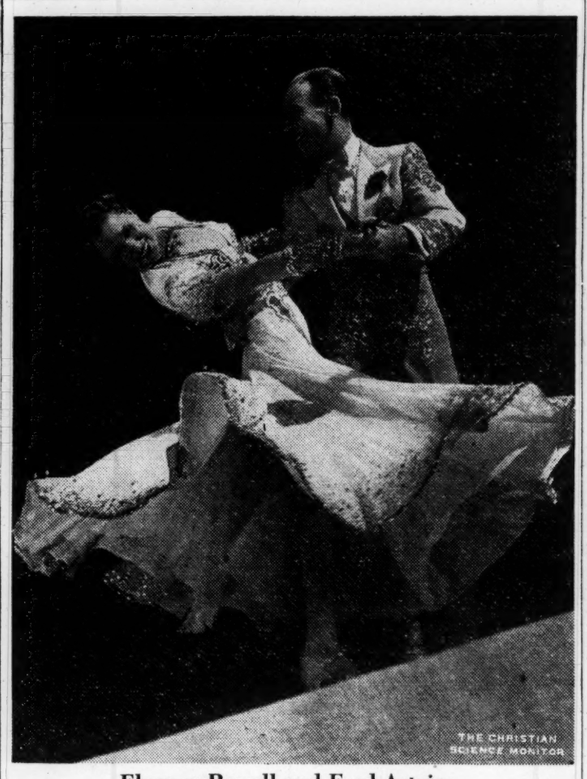
At the Exeter

Films continuing through this evening at the Exeter are "The Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan in a Lubitsch comedy against Viennese backgrounds; and "Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran heading the cast. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the program will be "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Anne Shirley, and Brian Aherne in a hospital story; and "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea, Nancy Kelly, Mary Boland, and Roland Young.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

"Information Please," with John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, Oscar Levant, Deems Taylor, and Clifton Fadiman appearing on the screen, heads the bill opening Friday at the South Station. Other items listed in the program are "Miracle at Lourdes"; two travel films, on Cuba and Algeria; "Bowling Skill"; a Popeye cartoon; newsreels, Screen Snapshots, a Walter Catlett comedy; musical and other novelties.



Eleanor Powell and Fred Astaire

In "Broadway Melody of 1940," film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Large Audience Acclaims Baritone in Symphony Hall

A large audience gave Nelson Eddy an enthusiastic welcome in Symphony Hall last night, and applauded him warmly throughout a long program of songs, which included many German Lieder.

Mr. Eddy's program was divided into five groups. Albert Hay Malotte's "To a Skylark" stood by itself. There was a group of less familiar Spanish songs, that included "Corazon que en prison" and "Pano Murciano" by Joaquin Nin, "Del Cabello mas Sutil" by Obradors, and Turina's "Las Locas por Amor." A song by Marlin Henderson Skiles, based on "The Play's the Thing" from "Hamlet," was alone in group three. For his fourth group, Mr. Eddy offered "Ständchen" by Schubert, "Ich Liebe Dich," and "Ein Traum" by Grieg, and "Allerseelen" by Strauss. For final numbers, the singer chose George Chadwick Stock's "Route Marchin'," "One, Two, Three," and "The Lord's Prayer" by Malotte, and Keith Brown's "Canadian Logging Song."

★ ★ ★

Theodore Paxon was Mr. Eddy's accompanist. After the intermission he played a pair of items by Robert Schumann, and "Romanze" in G flat major and the "Novellette" in D major.

Mr. Eddy is a singer of marked talent, and he is, moreover, an artist of gracious manner who possesses in an unusual degree the gift of entertaining.

He was particularly successful last night in the Spanish songs, and in the final group in English. Malotte's "One, Two, Three" found him at his best vocally.

★ ★ ★

In other items his voice seemed last night to be not in its best estate. It is possible that unwise use of it has caused the roughness that was often apparent. His intonation was not always beyond question, and he still needs to develop his technique to a point where he can overcome a tendency to restriction on his top notes.

Mr. Eddy, moreover, has not completely mastered the interpretive problems set by such art works as the German Lieder he essayed. His performance of Schubert's "Ständchen," for example, seemed to be marked by perfunctoriness, and throughout this group he appeared to be rather careless of his diction and of the melodic line of the songs.

Nevertheless, he obviously gave great pleasure to his audience, a pleasure that may easily be increased in future as he grows in artistic stature and in ability to make the best use of his fine equipment.

Mr. Paxon supplied discriminating accompaniments, and Mr. Eddy was quick to show his recognition of his aid at the close of each group of songs.

Dusolina Giannini

Whose single appearance in Boston's season of Metropolitan opera will be made in the title role of "Tosca," on the evening of April 6.

'La Gioconda'

Boston Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," evening of April 2, 1940. The cast:

La Gioconda	Zinka Milanov
Laura Adorno	Bruno Castagna
Alvise Badoero	Nicola Moscona
La Cieca	Anna Kaskas
Enzo Grimaldo	Giovanni Martinelli
Barnaba	Leonard Warren
Zuane	
First Singer	Wilfred Engleman
Second Singer	
Isepo	Giordano Peltrinieri
A Monk	Louis D'Angelo
A Steersman	Carlo Coscia

Choregraphy by Boris Romanoff
Conductor — Ettore Panizza
Chorus Master — Fausto Cleva
Stage Director — Desire Defrere

'La Gioconda'

Last night's opera in the Metropolitan season now current at the Boston Opera House was "La Gioconda," with Zinka Milanov in the title role, Bruna Castagna as Laura, Anna Kaskas as La Cieca, Martinelli the Enzo, Leonard Warren the Barnaba, and Nicola Moscona the Alvise, Ettore Panizza conducting—all in the conventional manner.

Whatever may be said for this lurid melodrama, whose librettist must have consulted a Book of Plots and used all of them at once, the large audience gave evidence of pleasure in the several varieties of singing and in the tuneful orchestral accompaniment which Ponchielli tried, Wagner-wise, to match to theme and sentiment.

★ ★ ★

The most enthusiastic applause, however, was reserved for the familiar third-act interlude, "Dance of the Hours," and its trio of principals—Grant Mouradoff, premier danseur, Ruthanna Boris and George Chaffee, soloists. Miss Boris was fleet and sure and charming. Mr. Mouradoff showed the classic restraint, the chaste line, but little sparkle. Mr. Chaffee has so much vigor and exuberance that he is inclined to let it run away with him. He danced as if he never had enough of dancing and must make the most of it while it lasted.

The audience apparently felt similar emotions in the lively Furlana of the first act, for ragged and sprawling as it was, it was all too brief for them. Opera audiences really like dancing when they are allowed to see it.

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In the welter of publicity, advance and critical, given the Metropolitan productions, one seldom hears of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet. It is taken very much for granted, kept very much in a corner, a Cinderella of the arts without a fairy godmother.

It is still in need of improvement, both in opportunity for performance and in craftsmanship when it does perform. It needs a sterner discipline in the corps de ballet. It needs a strong choregraphic hand with a more supple sense of phrasing, a more compact sense of design—even when the material presented has to be treated as a museum piece within a museum piece.

M. L.

Screen News

Miriam Hopkins has been chosen for the leading feminine role in Columbia's "Singapore," opposite Melvyn Douglas. Alexander Hall will direct the production. Aben Kandel has adapted the screen play from a story by Houston Branch.

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Louis Bromfield expects to have the first draft ready in June of "Half a Rogue," in which Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester will play the leading roles. Mr. Bromfield has just returned from Hollywood to his farm in Ohio after holding conferences with Erich Pommer, who will oroduce the film, and Mr. Laughton and Miss Lanchester.

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Tyrone Power, who is currently in New York for the radio preview of "Johnny Apollo," on the Friday evening Kate Smith program, will be in "Brigham Young" Dean Jagger has already been engaged for the title role, and Jane Darwell will play an important part.

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"Rebecca," with Joan Fontaine and Laurence Olivier, was seen by 117,735 persons during its first four days at the Music Hall. The Alfred Hitchcock interpretation of Daphe du Maurier's novel is regarded as one of the strongest attractions the Music Hall has ever played. An extra performance was added on each of the first three days of the film's engagement. Judith Anderson, George Sanders, Reginald Denny, Nigel Bruce, Gladys Cooper, Melville Cooper. Lumsden Hare, Philip Winter. Florence Bates, Leo G. Carroll, and Edward Fielding are chief among the supporting players. Robert E. Sherwood and Joan Harrison prepared the screen play.

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George Murphy of "Broadway Melody of 1940" is in New York. He has just finished making "Two Girls on Broadway," with Joan Blondell and Lana Turner.

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"Busman's Honeymoon," starring Robert Montgomery M-G-M's next English-made picture, will have the following supporting cast: Constance Cummings, Leslie Banks, Seymour Hicks, Robert Newton, Frank Pettingell, Joan Kemp-Walch, Aubrey Mallalieu, James Carney, Louise Hampton, and Googie Withers. Arthur Woods will direct

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"The Fighting Poet," a story based on the career of Rupert Brooke, will probably be made by Warners.

Illuminations at Library

By Dorothy Adlow

The Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library now has on exhibition some beautiful specimens of botanical books with illustrations, a number of medieval European illuminated manuscripts, and several decorated Persian books.

The herbals and flower prints come from the Codman Collection. They are included as illustrations in volumes devoted to botanical and horticultural subjects. There is a German herbal with woodcuts colored by hand, made in the fifteenth century. An herbal by Leonard Fuchs, "De Historia Stirpium," was published in 1543. The fuchsia plant was named for the author. An encyclopedia published about 1499 shows the first attempt to depict natural objects in woodcut. There are other volumes of later date in which the floral plates are handsomely executed, among them specimens of William Curtis and Redouté. Today we look back at these illustrations with twofold interest. They show the painstaking workmanship of early illustrators and the added artistic features which were bestowed by craftsmen who adored the flowers and fruits they portrayed, lavishing upon them more than literal and precise recording of factual detail. Today they are sought for their merits as fine art. They were made from observation but suffused with tenderness and devotion. It is another example of a useful art becoming a fine art.

The illuminated books show the later development in Europe of the miniature art. There are some magnificent specimens containing diminutive pictures embellished with diapered backgrounds, lustrous gold which actually lighted up or illuminated the text, and fanciful, luxuriant borders interlaced with flowery, leafy, and animal patterns.

There is a "Martyrologium" inscribed with large calligraphic Gothic letters. There is a New Testament of the fifteenth century of Armenian origin. The Persian illuminations are richly adorned with the intricate lapis blue and gold traceries similar specimens of which are in the Museum of Fine Arts. There is finally a text that is interesting for its rarity, since it does not compare with its neighbors for rich and elaborate handiwork. It is a "Life of St. Augustine," a "picture-book" with simplified Latin texts. This we are told is one of the few extant examples of medieval folk art.

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Ross Gallery

Members of the art faculty of Colby Junior College are exhibiting their oils and water colors at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. They are Olive Torrance, Melanie Martha Muller, and Henrietta K. Waters.

There is considerable difference in the styles of these three teachers. Olive Torrance comes closest to what one might call the text book viewpoint. Several of her still-lifes reveal a methodical procedure wherein she arranges glass and ceramics and fruits in carefully thought out compositions thus providing herself with an interesting pictorial problem. She paints with clarity, and her colors are nicely chosen.

Melanie Martha Muller's pictures show such range in style that we deduce that this display covers a period of many years of painting. There is first "Black Birds in the Pines" which might be called a drawing for the linear method used in defining the birds and branches. "Cloister in Italy" is a charming water color, lovingly executed with small and carefully placed brushstrokes. "New Hampshire Winter" is also done with a delicate application of pigment. "Fisherman's Hut, Corsica" on the other hand is done freely with broader handling of the brush.

Henrietta K. Waters is the freest performer of all. She shows abandon and a touch of levity. "Arrangement in Ochre" is very expressive. All her pictures are wrought with a feeling for rhythm and dynamics. She is the romantic of this teaching trio, while Miss Torrance is the classical minded member. Melanie Muller shuttles between the two extremes.

Miriam Marmein, Guest Artist

In the final Evening of Dance for this season, to be presented by the Boston Dance Council at the Peabody Playhouse on Saturday evening, Miriam Marmein, dance-mime, will be guest artist. She will be assisted by Dorothy Darling, one of her professional students, and Edith Smalley, pianist.

Miss Marmein will first speak on the dance as a medium for dramatic expression as opposed to the dance as a choregraphic invention, illustrating her lecture by examples from her repertoire — one fantasy, one farce, one tragedy, one comedy, one romance.

She will explain the three divisions of technical training that she feels are essential to the development of every serious dancer and dance student, i. e. Ballet, Plasto-Rhythmics, and Pantomime. The exercises demonstrating these points will be done by Miss Darling.

Miss Marmein has recently returned from her second transcontinental concert tour, and reports an amazing growth in dance interest everywhere from coast to coast.

She is planning a season of summer evening dance-pantomime concerts in her out-door Dance Theater at Manomet, Mass. during July and August, in which many young dancers will participate.

Red Barn Theater to Move

Alan Gray Holmes, producer-manager of the recent stock company at the Copley Theater and operator for the past two summers of the Red Barn Theater in Westboro, Mass., announces the removal of his company to the Town Hall Playhouse in the same town. The new theater has a cooling system and seating capacity of 800. Tenative opening date has been set for June 22. Most of Mr. Holmes original company has been engaged, including John Oliver, Erford Gage, Vola Blakely, David Koser, and Helen Walker.

Miss Cornell At Anniversary In Behrman Play

Katharine Cornell celebrated an anniversary Saturday night, when, with the final performance of a return engagement at the Hartman Theater, Columbus, Ohio, "No Time for Comedy" was one year old.

Since its opening last March 30, the S. N. Behrman play has had a run on Boradway and a tour to the Pacific Coast and back. Miss Cornell has played this comedy for a longer continuous run than any piece she has appeared in since "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," which established her as an actress-manager nine years ago.

Her journey of 12,787.5 miles has covered 57 cities in 27 States.

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Saturday night's performance was the 308th, twenty of which were given on the tryout tour, 185 during the 24 weeks on Broadway, and 193 so far on the current tour. The ledgers in Miss Cornell's office and at The Playwrights' Company, the associate producers, show that the gross receipts have been nearly a million dollars. As of March 25, the figures were $947,013.05. With the $21,000 the play seemed certain to gross last week the take for the year will be something like $968,013.05. Approximately 485,000 persons have paid admission.

Miss Cornell this season has gone into five cities where she had never acted before—Davenport, Spokane, Bethlehem, Reading, and Hershey. She will go into two more in the six weeks to come, Akron and Youngstown.

No theater being available in Harrisburg, the public which Miss Cornell had won six years ago in the Pennsylvania capital went to Hershey's Community Theater. The house was one-fourth sold out before the first announcements or advertisements ran in the newspapers. Miss Cornell was coming to town. The news got around with minimum billing and maximum word of mouth. More than a week before the play date the house was sold out.

Miss Cornell's appearance in Amarillo, Texas, attracted people to town from all over the Panhandle.

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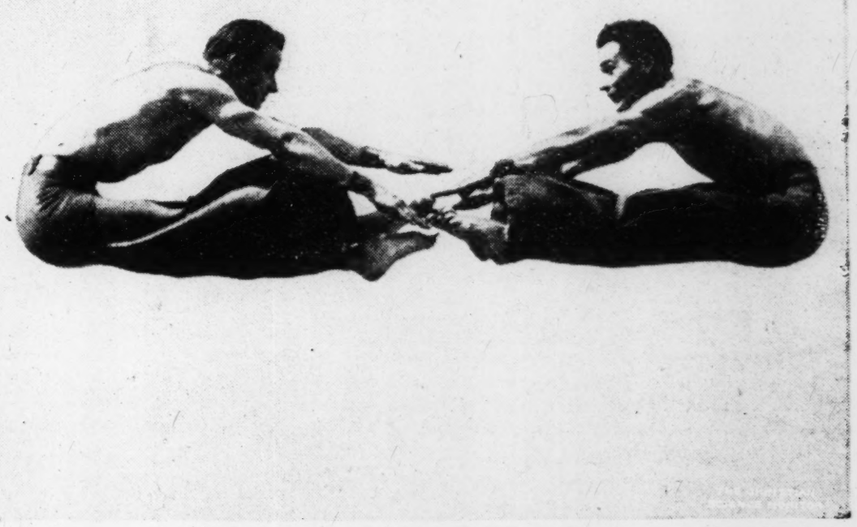
"A successful play on the road helps everybody," Miss Cornell declares since her recent circuit riding of the drama's outposts. "For instance, we played one night in Des Moines. Many in the audience, we were told, had driven long distances. They made a fiesta of it. The wives had new dresses, the men shopped in town. Railroads, buses, gas stations—all made money. Restaurants did such a big business I couldn't even get a toasted cheese sandwich in the hotel coffee shop after the performance."

This week Miss Cornell plays another return engagement in "No Time for Comedy." On Tuesday evening she arrived at the Grand Opera House in Chicago for a two-weeks stand. Earlier in the season she did three weeks of capacity business at the Harris Theater. Directly following that engagement the Chicago newspapers carried an unusual advertisement on the play. "If you missed it in Chicago," they read, "there are a few choice seats available in Milwaukee."



Wilbur MacCormack and Barton Mumaw

Of Ted Shawn's Group of Men Dancers, now making its farewell tour as a company. They are shown here in a moment from "Kinetic Molpai."

Boston performances are scheduled for May 6 and 7 in Symphony Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

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Directed by Alfred Hitchcock Released thru United Artists
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6th Month Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:50

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THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40
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THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
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BOSTON (STAGE)

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Tickets now on sale at Jordan Hall $1.50, $1.00, 75c
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'Candy Maker To President'

This Title Should Belong To Mrs. George S. Moore

By Albert H. Kleinberg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From one of the oldest frame dwellings in New England to the White House in Washington, D. C., go regular shipments of homemade candy to enhance the Presidential state dinners and receptions. The figurative title of "Candy Maker to the President," goes to quiet, unassuming Mrs. George S. Moore of Paradise Road, Swampscott, Massachusetts, who has been supplying confectionery to the White House since 1933.

Mrs. Moore's initial order came as the result of a box of candy which she sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as a gift, immediately following the President's first inauguration.

Letter From White House

No greater excitement can be remembered in the history of Swampscott than that when the first letter bearing the White House seal arrived, addressed to Mrs. Moore at her Stowaway Sweets Shop. Believing it to be some sort of official business, the local postmaster immediately delivered the missive in person.

The letter was from Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, executive housekeeper of the White House, in which she thanked Mrs. Moore for her kindness and requested that a greater quantity be sent as soon as it was possible in order that it could be placed on the White House menu. Unexpected as the order was, Mrs. Moore filled it to perfection and has been sending weekly shipments of candy and salted nuts ever since.

Nearly ten years ago, starting on the not-so-proverbial shoestring, as a result of the depression, Mrs. Moore made up small batches of a limited variety of sweets strictly for neighborhood consumption. The enthusiastic reception which her confectionery received encouraged her to move to larger quarters, develop her own recipes, and offer a much larger variety.

Her Home a Landmark

Today, she lives in what is perhaps the quaintest house in the quaint old town of Swampscott. At least it is one of the oldest frame dwellings in New England, having been built in 1634 by Gov. John Humphrey. In the colonial style kitchen, with its low-beamed ceiling, where Puritan maids once dipped candles and prepared food for hungry pioneers, Mrs. Moore and her assistants make 14,000 pounds of candy per year. In peak months, some 3,000 pounds of sweets are made and sold.

Most of the house she uses for living quarters for herself, husband, and daughter. One charming front room, however, furnished in genuine period pieces, serves as a display and sales room. On the walls are hung framed letters from celebrities who have enjoyed Mrs. Moore's delicacies.

Many Unexpected Orders

Far from being solely for local consumption, Mrs. Moore's candies are being sent to such far-flung corners of the earth as China, Hawaii, Mexico City, Panama, and England.

Like the man who built the better mousetrap—Mrs. Moore continually receives orders from unexpected places and well-known people. These orders she does not solicit. They pour in as people continually hear of her prowess as a confectioner. One such order was from a southerner, a wealthy oil man, who, upon being informed by a visitor of Mrs. Moore's capabilities, immediately wired her for fifty pounds to be delivered the following day to be used at his daughter's coming out party. Although it meant staying up all night, Mrs. Moore filled the order satisfactorily with the help of the air express.

Shortly after she started serving the White House, Mrs. Moore was visited by James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, who, although he did not make his identity known, was nevertheless recognized by Mrs. Moore. He was shown through the house. Later, he sent Mrs. Moore a letter, complimenting her on her neatness and hospitality.

Mrs. Nesbitt, the White House housekeeper, also has been a guest of the Moores, spending several days with them a few summers ago. She revealed that both President and Mrs. Roosevelt thought very highly of the candy and that the President was particularly intrigued with the design on the candy boxes—a blue silhouette of a full-rigged clipper ship on a white background.

Her Favorite Recipe

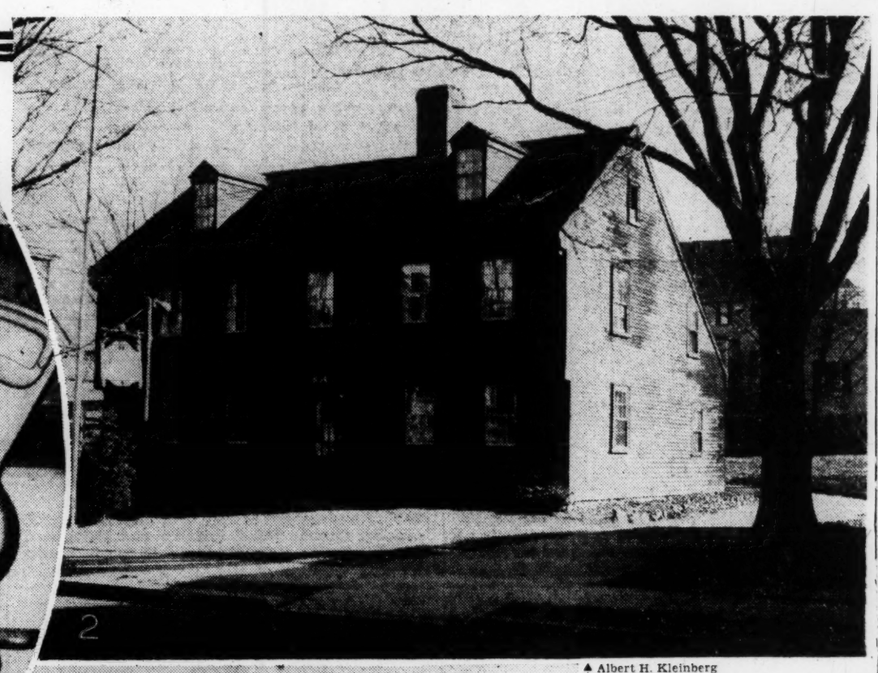
Because of the war, the current social season in Washington has been sharply curtailed. Nevertheless, each week Mrs. Moore continues to make and send a quantity of sweets from one of the oldest houses in the East to the most widely known house in America.

Of the more than 80 recipes developed and perfected in the kitchen of Mrs. Moore, her favorite is and always has been, Almond Crunch. For the readers who would care to make some of the candy, the recipe is given below:

Almond Crunch

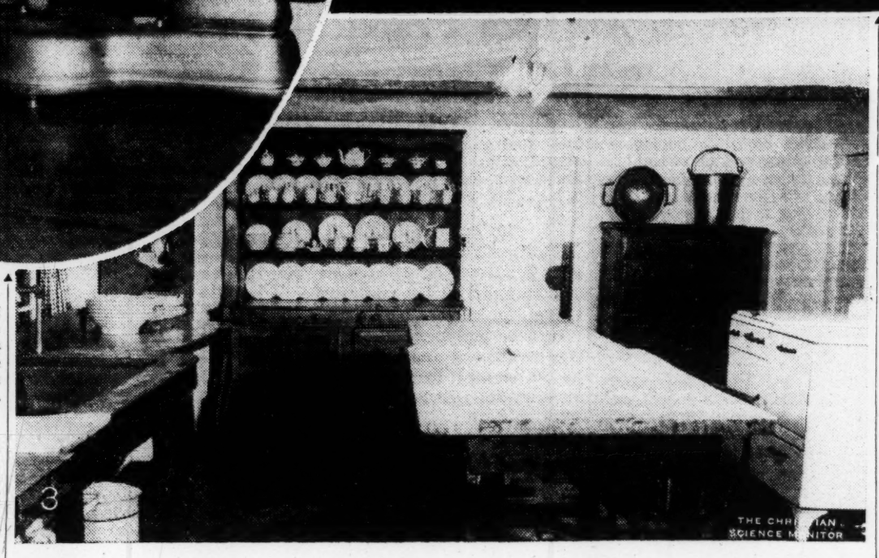
1 pound butter
¼ cup water
1 pound sugar
¼ pound sliced almonds

Melt together the sugar and butter, and add water. Be sure all are dissolved before it boils, so no sugar crystals remain on the sides of the kettle. Boil until mixture begins to smoke, and add nuts. Cook until nuts are golden brown, pour on buttered pan, and spread thin. When cool, cover with melted chocolate and sprinkle with ground almonds.



Albert H. Kleinberg

1—Mrs. Moore weighs out some chocolates in a corner of the salesroom, which like all the rooms in this house has a low-beamed ceiling and is filled with genuine antique furniture. 2—1634 is the date over the doorway of this house, one of the oldest frame dwellings in New England. Since 1933 the only candy that has been used in the White House has been shipped regularly from here to the Executive Mansion. 3—In this Colonial style kitchen the candy for the President is made. Behind the modern gas range is the furnace on which the candy is cooked. In the center of the room is a large marble-topped table on which the candy is poured to cool before packing.



Cotton Stockings Are News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

On instructions from Congress, the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics is undertaking to make cotton stockings more appealing to American women. David H. Young, the Bureau's stocking research specialist, has prepared a traveling exhibit of 56 different styles of cotton stockings in 142 colors, designed to catch the eye of manufacturers and consumer groups.

If Mr. Young has his way, the American woman will soon begin to assemble a stocking wardrobe the way she does a dress wardrobe. Instead of wearing the same style of stocking—perhaps in a different weight—for morning household duties and evening parties, she will have different designs for gardening, hiking, sports, afternoon teas, and evening parties.

Mr. Young is an old hand at foreseeing women's hosiery needs and filling them. At a small experimental plant he formerly maintained in California, he introduced the "illusion stocking" to satisfy women who couldn't go the whole way in the stockingless fad. He also claims to have made the first high twist hosiery, now popular for its dullness and sheerness. In his government job, he is making special studies of the wearing qualities, dye-fastness, strength, elasticity, water repellency, and snag resistance of the cotton stockings he designs.

In ordering the cotton hose study, Congress hoped to aid American cotton growers. If enough women took to cotton hose, Southern growers could switch any amount of acreage to the long-staple cotton needed for their manufacture.

One manufacturer is soon to bring out stockings in some of Mr. Young's designs and others are expected to follow suit. Prices for the cotton hose will not be materially different from those paid for silk, since the labor cost is the major item. Plain cotton hose, Mr. Young says, should sell for around 50 cents, and novelty weaves, up to $1.

Successful Housekeeping Depends on Trifles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In keeping house, as in so many ventures, it is the little things that make for success—the bits of butter saved for cooking purposes, the stale bread used for bread puddings and for crumbing, the tops of casserole dishes, the vegetable waters used to make delicious soups and gravies.

A friend of mine was good-naturedly laughed at by her Bridge Club for what they considered her petty economies. She beats her eggs in a measuring cup, then uses that cup to measure her milk, thus saving all of the egg. When making a chocolate cake, she saves out a few tablespoons of sugar to rub around the pan in which she melts the chocolate. The chocolate clings to the sugar and none is wasted. She very often gives her family fricassee of fowl (which is more fatty than chicken) and melts down the fat to use in cookies. She says you need less of that kind of shortening and it makes wonderful cookies.

She is an excellent seamstress; quite old-fashioned in many ways, for she turns her husband's shirt collars when they get frayed, and turns in the edges of his cuffs. She says she wouldn't think of throwing away any buttons from old shirts or underwear. She puts them in her button box. Then the worn-out garments are kept for cleaning purposes.

She saves her long pieces of basting thread, too. That sounded ridiculous until she pointed out that it is just about as easy to roll them on an empty spool as it is to gather them up and throw them into the wastebasket. And when she buys a new dress and has to shorten it, she finds the end of the thread in the hem so she can pull it out all in one piece, to use for rehemming. That saves her the bother of buying another spool of thread and she always has a perfect match. She saves paper and string, and many of the paper bags she gets at the grocery store. Brown paper bags are excellent for draining doughnuts and French fried potatoes, because the brown paper soaks up the extra grease almost immediately.

The Bridge Club girls were eating a delicious whipped cream dessert when they started talking economies. Such an expensive dessert, too, their eyes seemed to say, as they gazed with good-natured tolerance at their economical member, who was also their hostess. How did she do it? Yet instead of laughing at her, they might have stopped to realize that she always serves nice desserts and tasty dinners. She has a lovely home, is a generous friend, and always looks well dressed. Yet her husband earns no more than any of the other husbands.

I could not help thinking that all of us might be better off if we practiced economy a little more. Not one major economy, or even two, where we can see dollars being saved daily, but a dozen or more of the tiny, seemingly unimportant, ones. For, added up, these become important. Is this not part of the homemaker's job? Is it not these little things that, piled up day after day and week after week, make for success in keeping house?

E. S. P.

Rice and Bacon Patties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lightly grease bottoms of muffin pans and line sides of pans with thin slices of Bacon. Mix together
1 egg slightly beaten
⅔ cup milk
1 cup cold boiled rice
1 cup flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt. Fill muffin tins with this batter. Bake 30 minutes in hot oven (400° F.).

Served with a cheese sauce, this makes a good main luncheon dish.

(Mrs.) H. S., Illinois.

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Rookie Crop Shows Promise for Next Few Years, Says Casey Stengel—Red Sox

Bees' Manager Declares Training Season Success

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Fla., April 3—As the Bees stopped here this afternoon for an exhibition with the Newark Bears, International League farm hands of the Yankees, Manager Casey Stengel took time out to look back on the long training campaign at the Bradenton camp and declare it a success.

"Understand what I mean now," said the Boston pilot, watching his boys take their final round of batting practice. "I'm not too happy about this club. I don't know how my outfield will go and my pitching is still a question mark. We've got to go along with a few young fellows this year, and if they don't come through, we'll be somewhere out in right field.

Young Talent

"But the point is, we discovered at Bradenton that we have some pretty good young talent on this ball club," Stengel continued. "As I said before, no one knows how much these kids will help me in 1940, but in a year or two we'll go somewhere with them.

"Look at George Metkovich," Casey went on, as the 18-year-old first baseman guarded his bag in infield practice. "At his age, most boys are trying to make their college freshman team and he's playing with big leaguers. He knows how to think. As early as next year, he may find a job for himself on this club. Right now the pitching is too fast for him, but when a boy learns as quickly as he does, there is no telling how far forward he will develop in one season.

McElroy a Prospect

"Then there is (Wilbur) McElroy," said Stengel, pointing to the lantern jawed youngster sitting on the other end of the bench. "You've seen enough of him to know what he looks like. Great, isn't he? A nice easy motion—unusual control for a young pitcher—good fast ball and curve considering his inexperience. In about two more years he'll be a help to this club.

"This (Ralph) Yonker has a chance to make some money in the National League," the manager pointed out. "Only 20 years old and he's been playing professional ball five years. I don't see how I could use him around with me all of this season, but I think he'll be back in a few months. He got hit on the head early last season in a game at Toledo, so it may take him a while to get his confidence back.

Yankee Castoff

"How about (Bob) Loane, (Chet) Ross and (Nick) Strincevich?" asked Stengel, after taking a minute to make out his starting lineup. "It looks like I'll have to keep all three. They've shown me plenty down here. Ross, in particular, looks like one of the best young players I've seen in a long time. Has everything you expect in a big league outfielder. Strincevich has pitched himself into a regular job and I wouldn't be surprised if he won quite a few games for me this year. Everybody says he can't be much good, because the Yankees turned him loose. But even the Yankees make mistakes. And I think they made one on this boy."

Metkovich, of course, could not play first base for the Bees this season. He is much too green. His defensive play might not be too bad, but National League pitchers would fool him often at the plate. However, those who have seen the young man playing against the fast opposition offered by the Grapefruit League, marvel at the way he handles himself, despite lack of a professional background. Critics contend: "If the boy develops as rapidly during the entire 1940 season, as he did during the few weeks he was at Bradenton, Stengel will have a new varsity first baseman next spring."

* * *

McElroy graduated from Washington High School in Los Angeles in June of 1938, after some experience with an American Legion nine in his neighborhood. Upon graduation, he was signed to a Detroit Tiger contract by Marty Krug, one-time third baseman of the Red Sox, and farmed to Harlinger in the Texas Valley League. It was almost July before Bill reported, but he managed to win seven games without defeat. The following year he reported to Lake Charles in the Evangeline League and later to Henderson of the East Texas League, but was handicapped by a bad arm all season.

* * *

When McElroy was offered a Boston contract, he told Stengel about his arm, but the manager was willing to take a chance. Incidentally, perhaps it should be explained that Bill was declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis a few months ago, along with a small army of Detroit farm hands. Metkovich was also in that crowd.

* * *

So many good words were written about Sibby Sisti, the boy second baseman, last spring while the Bees were in Florida, that most of the scribes ran out of words this spring. However, Sibby is far more polished in the field and at bat than he was 12 months ago. He will make some mistakes after the regular pennant race gets going, but Boston should have patience with the boy, because some day he will be a standout.

* * *

Tomorrow the Bees play the second game of their series with Washington. The Senators won the opener at Bradenton last Saturday by a 6-to-2 score. The locals make their first serious jump toward New England tomorrow night. Friday they are in Valdosta, Ga.

Harvard Drubbed

DURHAM, N. C., April 3 (AP)—Pitchers Bob Vickery, Bob Weaver, and Bill Mock each took a third interest in Duke's no-hit, no-run game against Harvard's Ivy League co-champions here yesterday afternoon. Duke won 14-0.

The Duke hitters put on their greatest barrage of the season, clubbing out 18 hits, seven of them for extra bases.

The score:

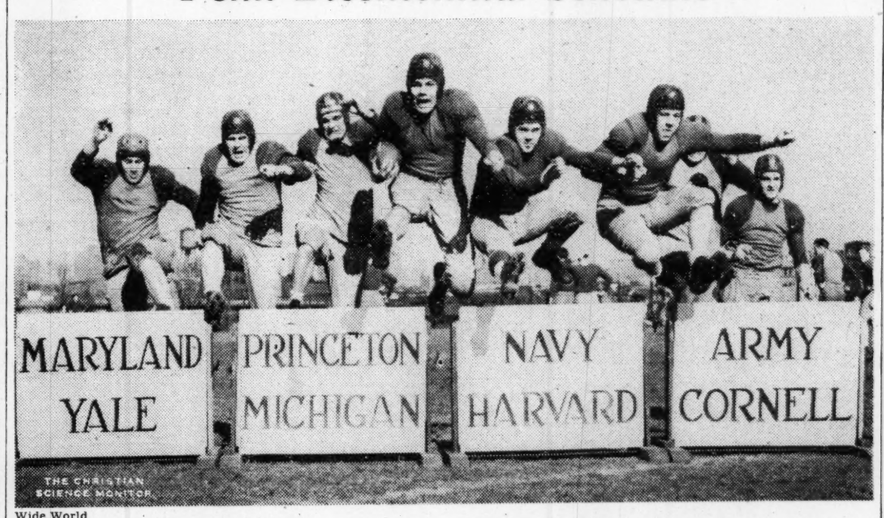
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–	0	0	4
Duke	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	x—14	18	1	

Ayres, Brackett, and Spreyer; Vickery, Weaver, Mock, and Schlear, Morris.

Kirkland Lake Ties

OTTAWA, Ont., April 3 (CP)—Kirkland Lake Blue Devils and Sydney Millionaires played a 3-3 overtime draw last night in the second game of their best-of-three Eastern Canada Senior Hockey semifinal. The Ontario champions won the first game, 6-3.

Penn Bicentennial Schedule



Wide World

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Members of the varsity football team of the University of Pennsylvania at spring practice leap over signs which list the names of the teams they will play against next fall. Players reading from left to right are: Weismiller, Stiff, Hartwig, Captain Frick, Dutcher and Rainwater. They'll take the same hurdles just so easily next fall—they hope!

Tarzan Brown Is Entered In Baltimore Run

BALTIMORE, April 3 (AP)—The men who take their running the hard way—26 miles, 385 yards of it, all in one piece—will hammer the highway for glory and a few pieces of metal and ribbon in the first annual Pat Dengis Memorial Marathon Saturday.

Entries closed officially yesterday with 61 names on the list, but officials said a post-entry arrangement for out-of-towners might bring the total for the Annapolis-Baltimore jaunt to around 75.

The committee said there were plenty of big-timers in the field to make it a fitting tribute to the memory of Dengis, widely known Baltimore Marathoner.

To make the official Marathon distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, a course has been laid out on the Ritchie Highway with the start at Maryland's State House and the finish line at Baltimore's City Hall.

The start will be at 1 o'clock. Experts call the course "easy" because of the flat terrain, and asserted it was almost a foregone conclusion that existing marks for the official Marathon distance would be broken.

Sentimental Baltimoreans pinned their hopes on Donald Heinecke and Ernie Crosbie to cop the event. Others believe the winner will come from the list of veteran joggers including Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, Indian runner, who twice won the Boston Marathon; Willie Dreyer of Palatine, Ill.; Bill Kennedy of Yonkers, N. Y.; Francis Darrah of Roxbury, Mass., and Frank Kelley, Bill Wilson and Joe Harvey of Philadelphia.

Pose, Argentine Ace, Shows Well in Augusta Practice

By Bill Boni

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—Having had one 18-hole look and several talks with the man since he arrived here, we hereby are tabbing Martin Pose of the Argentine to give a good account of himself in the annual Masters invitation golf tournament which starts tomorrow.

Since we predicted that Ben Hogan would go ahead and win several first prizes after he copped the blue ribbon in the North-South championship, we also consider ourselves considerable of a "tabber." But there is more to it than that.

There is, more importantly, Martin Pose himself—a cool, self-possessed customer, 29 years old, about 145 pounds, dark-haired, compactly built, and a hitter long and straight enough to outdistance Byron Nelson consistently off the tees.

Pose Has Poise

If it's not too much of a play on words, we'd say that Pose (you seem to pronounce it poe-zay) has poise. He was quite expressive in his enthusiasm for the six-under 66 shot by Nelson, Bobby Jones and Ralph Guldahl yesterday. Nelson shot in his company yesterday, but it was obvious that underneath he was devoting a good 99 and 44-100 per cent of his attention to studying a course he'd never seen before.

On the tenth hole, for instance, which goes downhill, Nelson told Pose where to place his drive and Pose failed. It left him in bad position for his second shot, which he promptly hooked into the trees to the left of the green.

"No, no," said Nelson, appointed tutor and guide because he had played with Pose and Enrique Bertolino in South America. "That is bad. You want to play practice ball?"

"No Practice Ball"

"No," said Pose, "no practice ball. Tomorrow be down there," and he indicated the spot where Nelson had intended him to drive.

He gave that impression all the way around—of a man who might be in strange territory at the moment, but who knew his business.

After having spent 19 days at sea and 20 hours on a train, the Argentine and French open champion went around yesterday in 73, only one over par. He had three bogeys in the first 10 holes, but finished off with six pars and two birdies.

Today the two South Americans, first foreigners other than Sandy Somerville of Canada and Jim Ferrier of Australia to play in the tourney, were paired in an all-star foursome with Bobby Jones, former "Grand Slam" champion, and Ed Dudley Dudley, the home pro, has the best scoring record for the six years of the Masters.

As for Jones—he's just the old man who shot a 66 yesterday and who, if he keeps up anywhere like that for any length of time, will have so many people out on this golf course he designed that they'll have to use armored cars for marshals.

National Open Indoor Polo

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

At New York: Winmont Farms (New Jersey) 17, New York Rovers 8.
At New York: Pegasus (New Jersey) 19, Squadron A (new York) 15.

Providence Pressed to Win

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP)—The Providence Reds aren't accustomed to losing games on their home rink and the Pittsburgh Hornets apparently don't care whether they're at home or away, as long as they win.

For that reason the current final series of the International-American Hockey League play-offs promises to be one of the best on record even though the Reds led the eastern division during the regular season while the Hornets came out third in the western group.

Although they lost the opening game here last night, 4 to 3, the Hornets served notice that they aren't going to be overawed by unfamiliar rinks, unfriendly crowds or the fact that Pittsburgh never was in the finals before. They had a few bad moments at the start, but recovered to take the lead, and finally lost out to a rather fluky goal two minutes before the finish.

That deciding tally was credited to Eddie Ambois on a play started by Bob Carse and carried on by Johnny Chad. Ambois got his stick in front of Chad's shot and deflected the puck high over Goalie Harvey Teno's shoulder into the cage.

At the outset, Normie Mann took advantage of lapses by Oscar Aubuchon to give the Reds two quick goals. Aubuchon let Mann get away for the first and was in the penalty box for tripping Normie when the second was made. Then the tables were turned. Aubuchon rang up the first Pittsburgh tally on Billy Taylor's pass and a second period penalty to Mann paved the way for the tying goal. Taylor made it after a five-forward gang play had flattened Mike Karakas in front of his net.

Seven minutes later Pete Kelly sent the Hornets out ahead, but their lead lasted only until the second minute of the final period when Red Doran banged home the third Providence goal.

The second game of the best-of-five series will be played here tomorrow, and on the basis of last night's showing the Hornets may prove a lot tougher than they were during the regular season, when they failed to beat the Reds in six attempts. The third and fourth games will be played at Pittsburgh, and the fifth, if necessary, will bring the teams back here.

Huskies Prepare To Go Outdoors

Stymied by the weather for two full weeks, Coach Herb Gallagher made an inspection trip to Huntington Field this morning and decided that his Northeastern varsty baseball candidates could hold their first outdoor workout tomorrow afternoon.

The Husky mentor will have only eight days in which to prepare his charges for their opening game with Boston College a week from Saturday.

Gallagher does not expect to get much accomplished this week because many of the boys are taking semester examinations. The big turnout will be delayed until Monday, when the squad should be complete.

As the result of indoor workouts, Gallagher has a fairly good idea about his line-up. First base is the only doubtful spot with Walter Urbanik of Dorchester and Ed Lovequist of Waltham still in the running. The decision of Ernie Colantonio to join the pitching staff simplifies the outfield problem a little, but Gallagher still must choose three outer-gardeners from six candidates.

Young Pitcher Coming Along

Nicholas Strincevich, rookie pitcher with the Bees, is rated highly by Manager Casey Stengel. Strincevich was with Sacramento last season

Jumbos Plan To Practice Out of Doors

With favorable weather conditions and in the event that the Medford Oval diamond is sufficiently dry, Tufts varsity baseball squad will conduct its first outdoor session of the spring tomorrow afternoon, according to plans formulated by Coach Ken Nash.

If the Oval still retains the characteristics of a quagmire by tomorrow, however, the Jumbo squad of 30 will go back to the Cousens Cage.

If performances among the star-studded Tuftonian squad can be taken as any criterion during the past several weeks, it is quite certain that the make-up of the Jumbo nine on April 8th against Yale at New Haven, with the exception of catcher, will be identical with that which started the contests in the latter part of last season's campaign.

The catching position is causing Coach Ken Nash all his concern. Aspirants for the post are Ben Gaieski of Peabody and Grant Curtis of Brockton, both sophomores who caught for the freshmen last year; Everett Bachman of Everett, a junior, who was third string squad receiver last spring; and Larry Bennett of Medford who has had some experience in semi-pro ball. Gaieski and Curtis have come along the fastest in the cage so far and seem the logical candidates for the opening assignment.

The catching situation is bound to be trying for Judge Nash this spring, however, for he has been accustomed to watch the classy ex-captain, Joe Weeks—now with the Chicago White Sox—do some very steady receiving and timely hitting for the Jumbos.

Otherwise the Judge is well fortified in the other team positions. Capt. Al Hatch of Bennettsville, S. C., the ace of the Jumbo hurling corps, is certain to start against Yale. Hatch defeated Harvard twice last year but lost to Yale.

Other twirlers who stand ready to aid Hatch include Ollie Olsen, sophomore from Rowley, Joe Gaieski of Peabody, and Steve Demerjian of Brighton.

The Tuftonian infield boasts five seasoned veterans who have so far defied all competition. Dineen of Winchester has a firm hold on first base; Lou Gessay of Rockville, Conn., seems a fixture at the keystone sack; while George Chiros of Whitman and Mark Hanabury of Weymouth at shortstop and third base, respectively, are both .300 hitters, and reliable operatives in the field.

In the outfield, there is very little chance for a newcomer to break into the ranks. A year ago, Bud Budrunas of Athol in centerfield, and Tommy Lee of Belmont in right were the big guns in the Tufts artillery, while Sonny Raphael of Brighton nosed out a quartet of candidates for left field.

Although Nash has some good hitting sophomore outfielders in Art Harrison of Norwood, Charley Mistretta of Medford, and Johnny Manley of Medford, he will probably stick to his veterans for the opening of the season.

Wedemeyer Lost to B. U.

Boston University's baseball hopes received a severe setback today when it was learned that Johnny Wedemeyer, sophomore left-handed pitcher, would not be eligible for baseball this spring because of academic deficiencies.

Wedemeyer was expected to be one of the finest pitchers in eastern college ranks this year and there is little doubt but that it will make a tremendous difference in the number of victories the Terriers chalk up this spring.

Last summer, Johnny pitched for the Casey Club in the Boston Park Department League and turned in the amazing record of 10 victories and two defeats. In one of these losses, Johnny pitched a four-hit game. He then finished that great performance by winning the three play-off games to give the Caseys the city title. At one of these play-off affairs, a major league scout was in the stands and was favorably impressed with the big sophomore left-hander.

In addition to being a brilliant hurler, Wedemeyer is also a powerful batter and the chances are that he would have played the outfield in games that he did not pitch. Wedemeyer, who weighs 195 pounds, can really "ride" the ball anytime he connects.

The loss of Wedemeyer is the fourth setback Mel Collard has received this spring in baseball. He first lost his captain, John Quinn, who played professional baseball last summer; then Jack Rotman followed by giving up baseball. To make matters worse, Gus Kieronski, veteran pitcher from last year, will devote his full time to studies and will not go out for baseball. Thus, Coach Collard has lost his captain who was a third baseman, his veteran second baseman for the last two years, a veteran pitcher, and a sophomore hurler who was expected to be a standout.

Despite these losses, the Terriers may still field a fair club. In John O'Connell and Duncan McLennon, they have two veteran catchers back, plus Jim McCuddy, a promising newcomer. For pitchers, Carl Braun, veteran right hander, will probably head the mound staff, assisted by Red Hoar and Merrill Sidmore from last year's squad, and one or two freshman hurlers from last year.

In the infield, Paul Halloran, a sophomore from Boston English High School, is expected to have the edge at first base, while John Connolly and Johnny Chambers, both veterans, will battle it out for second base. Whit Cummings and Joe Conaty, who both saw action at shortstop last year, will try to prevent Charlie Thomas, brilliant freshman star from last year, from stepping into the shortstop berth. Third base is expected to be a struggle between Charlie Blood, who played there some last year, and Walt Carroll from the freshman team.

Bud Hines and John DiNubla are again available in the outfield and a third veteran will be Ralph Dattman, who was a sophomore standout two years ago but was ineligible last year.

Cronin Still Faces Problem Of Light-Hitting Catchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATESVILLE, N. C., April 3—One Red Sox problem has been worked to an unhappy conclusion for Boston fans who had hoped for better things: the No. 1 Red Sox catcher is Gene Desautels; the No. 2 Red Sox catcher is John Peacock; the No. 3 Red Sox catcher is George Lacy, the rookie in whom were sought the talents which would end one outstanding weakness in the team's line-up.

The best that can be said of Red Sox catching at his time is that: Desautels is in better condition and is playing a better game than last season, and perhaps he will approximate his 1938 standard, which was distinctly first division.

Desautels' Weaknesses

The worst that can be said: The Red Sox still lack a regular receiver with a strong arm, or a regular receiver with a lot of power in his bat, or a regular receiver who can hit consistently or run the bases speedily. These are the weaknesses of Desautels, although in 1938 his .291 batting average was eminently satisfactory.

John Peacock is probably a more dangerous hitter than Desautels. He runs a little faster. But Peacock is not a long distance batsman, nor has he a strong arm, nor is he a smooth receiver. Peacock is a ball player playing out of position. Probably the same thing would be said of him if he were an infielder or an outfielder. He lacks skill on defense, although he has worked hard to acquire it.

Lacy Disappointment

Lacy has been the biggest disappointment on the Red Sox thus far, although men like Joe Cronin and Tom Yawkey were not overly optimistic, because of warnings which spread last season from the American Association.

In size only is Lacy a big league catcher today, although his hitting has not been put to a rigid test. Over-lapping his hands when he swings certainly does not make him look like a major league hitter. As a receiver Lacy is fair mechanically, but his throwing lacks zip. His great shortcoming is lack of speed and spirit. He does not play the game as though he enjoyed it.

Time On Bench

Cronin is letting Lacy spend most of his time on the bench while the Red Sox near home. This is a bad sign, because if Cronin had much hope in him it seems that Lacy would be in the line-up every day, so he would get the big league swing. Chances are that Cronin thinks Lacy can learn more by observation, and then, if he is sent to the minor leagues, he will know what is required of him if he is to come back to the Red Sox.

Bill McKechnie approves of Cronin's plan to play Ted Williams in left field, because he thinks it helps a slugger's eyes to keep him out of the sun field . . . Joe Cronin told Jack Wilson that he expects more strikeouts from him this season, and Wilson said he would try to oblige.

The pitching schedule called for Joe Heving, ace relief pitcher, to have his first taste of competition today against the Reds . . . Jimmy Foxx, in his new capacity as captain of the Red Sox, carries the batting order to the umpires before every game. The responsibility may inspire him to greater aggressiveness in the coming season, Cronin hopes.

Sports Around the Hub

New Time Clocks in Garden

Those exasperating delays the New York Rangers caused in the recent play-offs will be ended if present plans for the Boston Garden go through. Rangers held up the games many times here to check on the time on penalties. A new time clock to record periods and penalties, as well as being useful for other sports governed by time, is expected to be in use by next fall.

The set up will hand from the center of the Garden, will weigh some 4,000 pounds, and cost in the vicinity of $10,000. It is sponsored by a nationally known watch concern and will be the most modern and elaborate center piece in existence.

It will be a four-sided affair visible from practically any place in the building and will record minutes and seconds to go in many sports. For hockey there are five clock faces and a regulation time piece. The time of day or night will be at the top with two penalties clocks for five-minute and two-minute penalties below and on each side, and a center face for periods. The Arena also may have one.

* * *

Coach Frank Leahy said the other day that he would consider Boston College's football season next fall a success if the team lost but three games. Perhaps he may have to revise that estimate for yesterday four of his key players—Charlie O'Rourke, Lou Montgomery, John Yaukoes, and Alex Lukachik—were declared ineligible for varsity athletics for the remainder of the year. They can, however, regain their scholastic standing if they pass a conditional examination or attend summer school.

* * *

Boston University's varsity crew is well pleased with the new shell which has been loaned to them by Francis M. Hagerty of Cohasset, who built the boat. It is made of mahogany, and is lighter, faster, and narrower than that formerly used by the Terriers. The crew also tried out a new set of sweeps, presented by Edward C. Stone, Prof. Gaspar G. Bacon, and Trustee Courtenay Guild. A third innovation yesterday was a new motor launch, supplied by Dewey D. Stone for the use of Coach Jim Manning.

* * *

For the rest of this month, Coach Arthur Cochrane will conduct varsity spring basketball training at Tufts. Ten men, including Capt.-elect Phil Gomez, was among the group which reported for the opening session yesterday afternoon in Cousens Gymnasium.

* * *

The President's Trophy, awarded to winners of the N. E. Boys' Clubs Basketball championship, will be put into competition this week end when crack quintets from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts meet in Charlestown at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium. Winners of the trophy in previous years were Pawtucket, Bridgeport, Worcester, and Bridgeport Boys' Clubs, in the order named. Worcester and Bridgeport have been made co-favorites in this year's tournament.

* * *

The Service Section of the Massachusetts Golf Association and the Greenkeepers' Club of New England are scheduled to hold their annual dinner and meeting at Charles River Country Club next Monday evening. Dr. E. E. Evaul of the Department of Agriculture is announced as the principal speaker.

* * *

Melrose Post, No. 90, of the American Legion is planning on staging its third annual three and one-half miles junior road race on Friday, morning, April 19. All competitors must be more than 15 and less than 21 years of age, and be registered with the N. E. A. A. A. U. Prizes will be awarded to winners of the first 10 places.

* * *

The Belmont Sons' and Fathers' A. C. is putting on another unusual affair. Last Sunday the Sons, who average from eight to 14 years in age and 90 pounds in weight, played and defeated the Sisters' basketball team, some of whose members play on the High School team. This Sunday the Sons will take on their Fathers, who will have a few ex-college stars in their line-up. There is just one catch—the Fathers will play with their ankles strapped together. These two teams, the Sons and the Fathers, last fall staged a football game in which the latter were defeated 13-0. Just one catch again—the Fathers played with their right arms strapped to their bodies. The game Sunday will be played in the Belmont High gym, at 3 p. m.

* * *

The Boston Olympics are due to have their official picture taken at the Garden late this afternoon, following which Trainer Mill Linskey will put the uniforms away for another season. The annual team dinner at the Hotel Manger tomorrow night will wind up the season for good.

* * *

The Boston Y. M. C. A. is planning to stage its first annual softball institute at the Huntington Avenue Gym April 13. Sessions will be conducted by Edward Sharkey, President of the Metropolitan Boston Softball Association; George R. Taylor of the Boston Park Department; and William Caldwell, Director of Cunningham Park, Milton.

Foxx Homers

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3 (AP)—A big fifth inning gave the Boston Red Sox another exhibition victory over the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 6 to 3.

After Bucky Walters had retired two on easy chances, Roger Cramer and Ted Williams singled to provide a home run set up for Jimmy Foxx. Jimmy delivered.

Joe Cronin followed with a double and a couple of infield hits brought him around.

Herb Hash and Denny Galehouse permitted 11 Red hits but kept them generally scattered.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (A)	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0—	6	13	2
Cincinnati (N)	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	11	4

Hash, Galehouse (5), and Desautels; Peacock (7); Walters and Lombardi, Baker (7).

Callahan Shines

BRADENTON, Fla., April 3 (AP)—After giving the first two batters to face him, Carvel Rowell and Maxie West, a triple and a homer, rookie Joe Callahan settled down and pitched the Kellys to an 11-4 win over the Stengels yesterday in the Boston Bees' final intra-squad practice game.

Callahan gave the opposition six hits as his forces pounded Dick Errickson for 14 safeties. The Bees break camp today and move on to Sebring to engage the Newark Bears. Manager Casey Stengel has named 17 pitchers, three catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders to make the northern trek. The extra players will be turned over to the farm teams.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series E

(Cup Final)

(Best four out of seven)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	1	0	2	1
Toronto	0	1	1	2

First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1, 15m. 30s. overtime.

All the bits of diversion and fun that everyone enjoys—jokes, puzzles, clean comics, interesting photographs and facts—are gathered into this daily page. The "Sunny Hours" column, "A Word a Day," the weekly news map, and other similar items add inspiration and education. An all-family feature of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Selection of Tom Lieb as Florida Grid Coach Surprises the Gator-Land Experts

Past Record Indicates New Mentor Can Handle the Job

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The oft-discussed question of the University of Florida's football coaching position has once again been answered—at least for the present—and Gator-land now has settled back into their chairs to await next fall's developments along Florida football fields.

It's a tremendous task Tom Lieb, former Notre Dame football star, is undertaking; but, according to university officials, it's a job that Lieb can well handle, for his past record in tackling difficult assignments has proven his worth.

Surprise

The news of Lieb's appointment and his immediate acceptance last Sunday came as a surprise to the experts in this state, who had mentioned every possible name, with the exception of Lieb.

This neglect was undoubtedly due to Lieb's retirement from active coaching activities a year ago, on account of his wife's illness, at which time he had developed the unheard forces of Loyola University at Los Angeles into a powerful small college aggregation.

The new Florida head mentor has been active in football coaching ever since his graduation from Notre Dame in 1923, where he starred as a tackle and back under Knute Rockne. He had played on Notre Dame teams that also included such men as Frank Thomas, who will be a Southeastern Conference rival of Lieb's at Alabama, Harry Mehre, Hunk and Eddie Anderson, Johnny Mohart, George Gipp, Chet Wynne, and Roger Kiley.

Lieb assisted at Notre Dame after his graduation until 1925, when he journeyed to Wisconsin as line coach and instructor of physical education. He returned to Notre Dame in '29, where he won acclaim by building the team that won the national championship during Rockne's illness. After that campaign he shifted to Loyola, where he built that little institution into a Pacific Coast power.

Time Needed For Change

Probably Lieb's most difficult task at Florida in the immediate future, will be changing the present Pittsburgh system into the Notre Dame attack. Without a doubt, Florida will continue its defensive excellence under Lieb, who is a past master of this football technique, but will be lacking in offense, until Lieb has had time in which to install his new system.

For any system to take hold, a year or so must be insured. Probably for this reason mainly, Lieb has been signed to a three-year contract, reported at $7,500. Inasmuch as spring practice has already been held, it is not likely that another will be scheduled this year, which will make next fall's task measurably more complicated.

However, the new mentor has been assured complete confidence by Florida's overwrought athletic committee, which will be something truly remarkable if carried out, in lieu of recent football coaching history.

* * *

It was only recently that Maj. Frank Neyland, Tennessee's coaching genius, publicized that the Volunteers would employ a newfangled shift to their stereotyped offense next fall. The Vols, apparently determined to avert any such repetition as New Year's stunning defeat at the hands of the Trojans of Southern California, are adding a little deception to their machine-like offense, so that besides relying on power, which had heretofore brought results, they might also employ surprises.

* * *

The fact that the baseball season in this section is at hand with a surety is disclosed in the picking of Atlanta's Crackers and Knoxville's Smokies as co-favorites in this year's pennant race of the Southern professional league.

* * *

This section seemingly is witnessing the maturity of another great golf professional in Ben Hogan, who sensationally has risen to golfdom's top in winter tournament money winners. Taking three straight tournaments in a row, the North-South championship at Pinehurst, N. C., at Geensboro and at Asheville, last week-end, Hogan's par-blasting golf has re-awakened the golfing world.

* * *

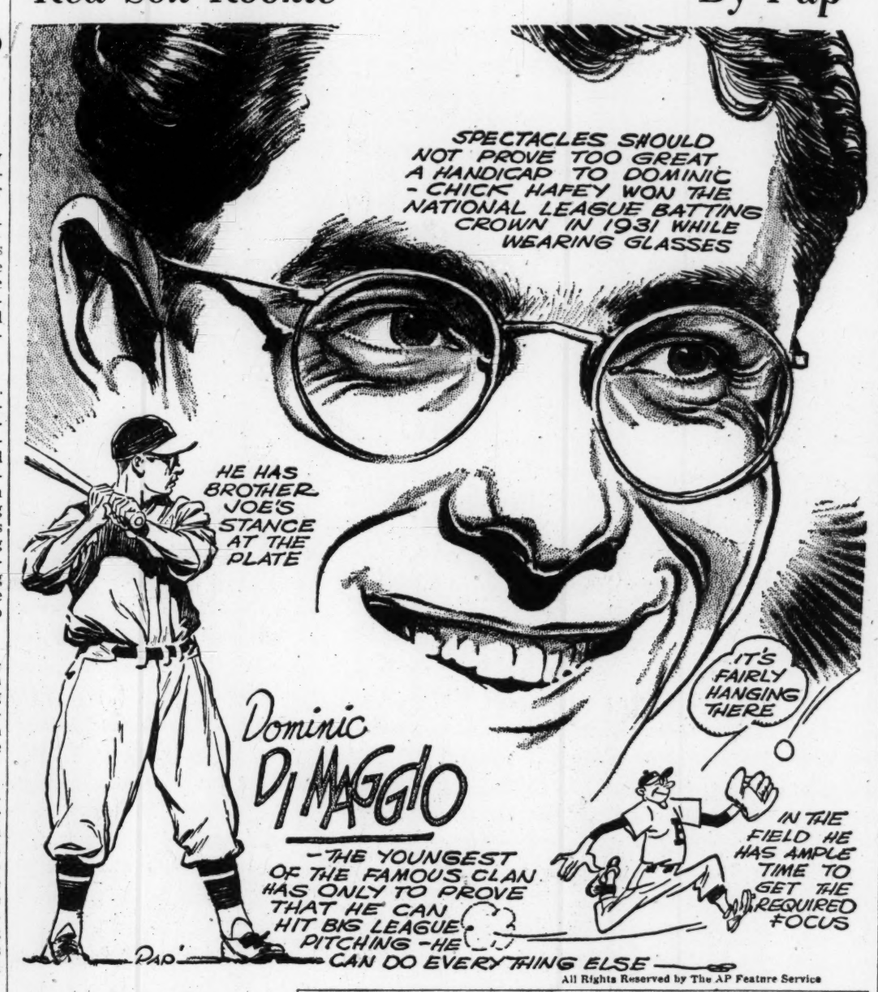
Frances Owen of this city is state champion in golf for the third time, after last week-end's championship tourney at Mount Plymouth. Winning previously in '36 and '38, she regained her championship by downing Mrs. T. P. Gallatin of Tampa, 4 and 3.

* * *

The University of Maryland sent only four representatives to Florida's invitational relay games last Saturday, the second annual, but after the afternoon's activities were over, it was that institution that walked away with the championship, breaking the University of North Carolina's dominance of long standing in track. Alan Miller, Thomas Fields, Mason Chronister and James Kehoe were the gentlemen who stole the show with three firsts in the relays in as many events.

Wendell Davis

Red Sox Rookie —By Pap'


SPECTACLES SHOULD NOT PROVE TOO GREAT A HANDICAP TO DOMINIC - CHICK HAFEY WON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING CROWN IN 1931 WHILE WEARING GLASSES
HE HAS BROTHER JOE'S STANCE AT THE PLATE
IT'S FAIRLY HANGING THERE
Dominic DiMAGGIO
-THE YOUNGEST OF THE FAMOUS CLAN HAS ONLY TO PROVE THAT HE CAN HIT BIG LEAGUE PITCHING -HE CAN DO EVERYTHING ELSE
IN THE FIELD HE HAS AMPLE TIME TO GET THE REQUIRED FOCUS
PAP'

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It may be a case of pessimism, but in some quarters there is a definite feeling that Dominic Di Maggio is not going to measure up to the ballyhoo which preceded him to the Boston Red Sox.

There seems to be some doubt as to Dominic's ability to hit major league pitching. His record of batting .360 for a total of 239 hits, including 49 doubles and 18 triples against Coast League pitching fails to impress his critics.

Only one major league ball player who had to wear spectacles while playing hit .300. Chick Hafey led the National League in hitting in 1931. Maybe Dominic can do as well.

It seems that the short space of time it requires a ball thrown from the pitcher's box to travel 60 feet, 6 inches to home plate does not give such a batter enough chance.

At any rate, it seems pretty generally agreed that Dominic has the makings of a great fielder. His judgment of fly balls has been excellent. Like Brother Joe, Dominic covers a lot of territory without any apparent effort. He has the same loping gait that marks Joe's work in the outer gardens.

In practically all of his movements on the field, Dominic reminds one of Joe. He is not as tall but in general build and actions is a fair carbon copy. Like Joe, his face gives no hint of his emotions. His glasses give him a scholarly appearance.

His batting style is a duplicate of Joe's. Dominic spreads his feet wide at the plate, stands flat-footed and depends on wrist-snap for power. He doesn't get the distance of his older brother but then he hasn't Joe's powerful build. In early workouts, Dominic showed a good eye for balls and strikes so it is possible that he will fool the wiseacres who have been predicting failure for him.

—Pap'

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

EL PASO, Texas—That long-awaited event, the season's first test of Dizzy Dean's pitching arm, is slated for next Monday at Fort Smith, Ark., Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs has decided. In the meantime he assigned Claude Passeau to face Bill Dietrich today as the Cubs and White Sox met for the last time before they put on their pre-season series in Chicago.

* * *

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Rookie Herman Schulte, who came to the Phillies from Newark, rapidly is putting a padlock on second base. He made a homer and two other hits yesterday and fielded 11 chances perfectly. The club sold Jack Bolling outright to Columbus, Ohio, and returned Pitcher Tom Pullig to Texarkana.

* * *

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Boston Red Sox and Cincinnati Reds resumed their series here today with the American Leaguers seeking their third straight victory. They'll have to do it without Dom Di Maggio, though, because he is being rested. The Reds also are having outfield trouble, Manager Bill McKechnie still experimenting with his apparently hopeless left field material.

* * *

LAKELAND, Fla.—The Detroit Tigers, who broke camp today and headed for Gadsden, Ala., to take on the Brooklyn Dodgers, may not be a better team this season but they'll be a noisier one. With Birdie Tebbetts behind the plate every day and Dick Bartell holding forth at shortstop they're about as rowdy a crew as the staid American League has to show.

* * *

BISBEE, Ariz.—That age-old debate about whether Ty Cobb or Hans Wagner was the greater baseball player came to life again at a luncheon here yesterday. Connie Mack of the Philadelphia A's told the gathering that of all the players he had seen none equalled the "Georgia Peach."

President Bill Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates quickly challenged him with the statement that maybe the American League thought so, but to him Wagner was the peer of them all.

* * *

ORLANDO, Fla.—The St. Louis Cardinals had a new veteran pitcher today, but had discarded the services of four rookies. Jack Russell, a long-timer American Leaguer who was with the Chicago Cubs last season, was signed by the Redbirds for relief work. They sent Pitchers Tom Sunkel anh Red Barrett and Infielders Bob Repass and Jack Sturdy to their Columbus farm in the American Association.

* * *

WAYCROSS, Ga.—Oscar Vitt of the Cleveland Indians boasts that his team will start one of the youngest infields in the majors this year. Shortstop Lou Boudreau is 22, Second Baseman Ray Mack and Third Sacker Ken Keltner are both 23, while Hal Trosky at first is all of 27.

* * *

ROME, Ga.—It didn't take long for things to start popping after General Manager Larry MacPhail rejoined his Brooklyn Dodgers. He announced today that Pitchers Steve Rachunok had been optioned to Montreal and that Outfielder Calvin Chapman had been assigned to the same club outright. Rackunok was one of the Detroit Tigers made a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis in January.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The St. Louis Browns' fine first baseman-George McQuinn, is prancing in his old form again after being out of uniform for a week. He's due to see a lot of action when the Browns start their series with the Chicago Cubs later in the week.

SEBRING, Fla.—Sailor Bill Posedel was instructed to make his first attempt to go nine innings on the mound today as Boston Bees stopped off here in their first pause of their journey back to Boston. Manager Casey Stengel had 17 pitchers, three catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders in the party.

* * *

OKLAHOMA CITY—The New York Yankees are showing the minor league towns why they are the world champions. They made three fielding lapses against Dallas yesterday and came back with three double plays. In addition, Charley Keller hit a homer with one on and Atley Donald combined with Spud Chandler for five-hit shutout hurling.

* * *

FORT WORTH, Texas—The Philadelphia Athletics were not sorry over their parting from the Pittsburgh Pirates. In 12 exhibition games with the National Leaguers the Mackmen won only three. Johnny Rizzo's homer with the bases loaded beat them yesterday.

* * *

ORLANDO, Fla.—Holding the No. 1 catching assignment of the Washington Senators is going to be a tough task for Rick Ferrell this year. Jake Early, the North Carolina lad who was mediocre last summer, is now regarded as the club's most dangerous hitter and has a better throwing arm than the veteran.

* * *

WAYCROSS, Ga.—Hy Vandenberg, whom Billy Terry is counting on for a great deal of pitching this season, has allowed only five earned runs in 26 innings of exhibition ball, including a faltering first frame yesterday when he allowed the Cleveland Indians to bunch four safeties.

Rangers Take First Affair Of Play-Offs

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs' plans for the Stanley Cup hockey play-offs appear to be to hold New York Rangers down and wear them down, in the first two games in New York. Then they'll cut loose with their own offense when they get back home next Saturday to finish the series.

It looks like a good plan, too, on the basis of their showing last night in the first game of the best-of-seven series for hockey's most valued trophy. The Rangers won, 2 to 1, but they had to play 15½ minutes of overtime to get the odd goal that just about measured the difference between the two teams. They meet again tonight and another victory seems imperative for the Rangers if they hope to beat the Leafs as decisively as they did the Boston Bruins in the first round of the National Hockey League play-offs.

Home Ice Advantage

The Leafs are counting heavily with the advantage that goes with the home ice. The wider center zone at Toronto is more suited to their high-speed style and they'll get to use it for five games if the series goes to the seven-game limit. Last night they turned on the speed only in bursts, concentrating on a stubborn, well-organized defense that came close to breaking up the Rangers' streamlined methods.

The winning goal by young Alf Pike caught the Leafs by surprise and was well deserved, but the first Ranger tally was almost as fluky as the lone Toronto goal. And the fact that two of the league's highest scoring teams made only three goals in 75 minutes speaks emphatically of the cautious defenses of both sides.

The pressure of the Ranger offensive system, which brings the defensemen up into the attacking zone on every play that carries a real scoring threat, was partly responsible for Art Coulter's opening tally at 9:09 of the first period. A Toronto player attempted to hoist the puck clear from the end boards and Coulter stopped it and drove it right back into the cage.

Pike Aids Leafs

Less than two minutes later Red Heron and Sweeney Schriner sped through the Ranger defense to tie the count with something like a "gift" goal. Davey Kerr went down blocking Heron's shot and the puck slid past him toward the net. It might have gone on in or stopped just short if left alone but Pike, making a desperate effort to clear, removed all doubt by shoving it into the goal.

That misplay was almost forgotten, however, when the rookie utility forward broke up the "sudden death" overtime period with a well executed play. Starting from the center zone, he passed to Lynn Patrick at the blue line and received a return pass in front of the Leaf defense. Before Bingo Kampman could check him, Pike got off a high shot that sailed into the net faster than Goalie Turk Broda could move to block it.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Hitters Should Be Versatile

SEBRING, Fla., April 3—According to Casey Stengel, the fellow who puts a sting in the Boston Bees, the second year is always the hardest for a ball player.

"The first two or three times around the circuit," said the Hub manager, "the other clubs aren't doing much to hurt you because they don't know enough about you. They pitch high, then low, then inside, and then outside, looking for a spot that bothers you. They may find it early; they may not find it until the last trip around.

"The second year they know something about you and discuss you in clubhouse meetings," Casey continued. "In other words, they're thinking about you and have something to work on.

"The fellow who makes money in the big leagues is the one who won't let them stop him. Make them play the game exactly like the diamond is laid out. If you pull balls a lot and the outfield moves around to stop you, learn to hit to the other field and they won't know what to do. You'll have them confused. And any time you have the other side guessing, you'll do all right.

"Did you ever notice how surprised the pitcher looks when you do something he didn't expect you to do? I told you the other day about the time I beat old Pete Alexander by hitting the same ball he had been stopping me with for weeks. He always threw curves inside and hit me on the handle. One day in a close game, with two men on, he got two strikes on me and I knew he'd give me that inside curve. So I just leaned back when I saw it coming and bounced it off the right field fence. You should have seen the amazed look on his face.

"When Hornsby first came up," Stengel pointed out, "some of those smart pitchers noticed how far back in the box he stood. So they tried to shave that outside corner. But 'Rog' would just reach over and slam those balls so far to right field they couldn't find them.

"Hornsby, of course, was a great hitter and much faster going down the first base line than most people imagine. Standing back in the box, and stepping into the pitch—toward first base—'Rog' was actually on his way down the line before he hit the ball. Most hitters tie themselves in such a knot swinging, they have to get unwound before they can start for the bag."

* * *

One of the most discussed gentlemen down this way is Bill Terry. Some of the boys outside of New York are beginning to believe those stories, written by home town scribes, that claimed the manager of the Giants has not developed a single player since succeeding John McGraw. The writers who inhabit the Polo Grounds from April until October also explain that Terry won early in his managerial career because of two of McGraw's "boys"—Mel Ott and Carl Hubbell. But now that these veterans are showing signs of wear, the pilot does not look so good.

However, on the other side of the fence, Terry's backers ask opinions to be withheld until October, 1940, for they believe that the Giants may be the surprise club of the National League in the pennant race just ahead.

* * *

Speaking of surprises, the Brooklyn Dodgers are not looking too good in the Grapefruit League. Every once in a while they hit six or eight home runs in a single game at Clearwater, but only because you can almost reach out and touch the right field fence from home plate. Leo Durocher has a sound infield, but beyond that he is having his troubles. The critics think that the D's were very fortunate to finish third in '39, and would be even more fortunate if they crashed the first division this year.

Clark to Submit Ruling on Punts

NEW YORK (AP)—Coach Potsy Clark of the Detroit Lions of the National Football League has notified the loop that he will submit at the annual meeting here this month a rule preventing members of a kicking team from grounding punts.

"The return of punts should be one of the game's most valuable and spectacular plays," Potsy said. "But checks on our league's 1939 statistics show that punts were brought back for average gains of only five yards."

Under Clark's proposed rule, the kicking side would be penalized five yards for touching the ball before it was first handled by the receiving team. The penalty would be imposed at the spot where the kicking team illegally touched the ball.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

At Durham, N. C.: Duke 8, Williams 1.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 9, Dartmouth 0.

Defending Champion Ousted In North and South Amateur

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3 (AP) —The North and South amateur golf tournament took a wholly unexpected turn yesterday when young Bill Cozart of Durham, N. C., defeated the two-time winner and defending champion, Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 19th hole.

Cozart had a four on the extra hole, Strafaci a five. It was there that the Durham lad chipped seven feet short and holed it; the Brooklynite chipped five feet over the cup and missed.

Medalist Grover Poole, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., whose qualifying 68 still is the talk of the colony, won handily over L. D. Peterson of Steubenville, Ohio, 7 and 5.

George T. Dunlap, Jr., of Pinehurst, five times winner of the amateur event, needed 19 holes to toss out Hobb Anderson of Wilson, N. C. On the 19th, Anderson bunkered his second and took a five. Dunlap, Pinehurst favorite and former national amateur titlist, had a four.

Other results:

Chuck Alexander, Durham, N. C., defeated Peter Gruntal, Hartsdale, N. Y., 19 holes.
R. A. Stranahan, Toledo, defeated Peter Page, Ardmore, Pa., 2 and 1.
R. W. Knowles, Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated W. L. Granberry 3rd., Nashville, Tenn., 7 and 6.
James T. Hunter, North Adams, Mass., defeated D. D. Cooke, New York, 4 and 3.
H. H. Mandly, Jr., Hartford, Conn., defeated Arthur E. Jones, Short Hills, N. J., 5 and 4.
Bobby Dunkelberger, High Point, N. C. defeated Walter Justin, Jr., Scranton, Pa., 4 and 3.
Joe Thompson, Hamilton, Ont., defeated H. S. Malik, Bombay, India, 7 and 5.
John W. Grange, Bryn Mawr, Pa., defeated Joseph W. Monahan, Jr. Waverley, Mass., 4 and 3.
J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated W. J. Wallace, Jr., Los Angeles, 3 and 1.
Skip Alexander, Durham, defeated Jack H. Selby, Oakland, Calif., 6 and 5.
Paul H. Hyde Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Eric Thomson, St. John, N. B., 4 and 3.
Benny Goodes, Burlington, N. C., defeated Pat Mucci, Newark, N. J., 1 up.
W. B. McCullough, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Doug Porter, Rock Island, Ill., 3 and 2.

Today's pairings:

Poole vs. Alexander; Stranahan vs. Dunlap; Knowles vs. Hunter; Mandly vs. Dunkelberger; Thompson vs. Grange; Ryerson vs. Cozart; S. Alexander vs. Hyde; Goode vs. McCullough.

Set American Mark

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP) — A trio of girls representing the Women's Swimming Association of New York set an American record for the 150-yard medley relay last night with 1:34.4 in the annual Columbia University water carnival.

The team included Gloria Callen, Lorraine Fischer and Betty Ryan.

Their successful try at the 1:37.3 mark made by the Detroit A. C. in 1939 highlighted a varied program of aquatic events for 500 spectators who came to see some of the country's famous swimmers give exhibitions.

Hershey Purchase

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—Joe Krol and Cliff Barton, wingmen for the Philadelphia Ramblers, will wear the uniform of the Hershey Bears next season, the Bears' management has announced.

The purchase was made through Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, who had placed six players of the 1939-40 Rambler team, a farm club of the Rangers, on the auction block.

The Bears split $4,200 among 15 players for advancing to the semi-finals in the International-American League play-offs.

Memorial Cup

(By The Canadian Press)

Results April 2

Verdun 7, Perth 5.
Kenora 4, Port Arthur 0.
Oshawa 10, South Porcupine 1.

Sport Siftings

1940 Intercollegiate Tennis Meeting

The week of June 24 has been set aside for the 1940 intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club in Haverford, Penna. This tournament has been held uninterruptedly for 57 years, with the exception of the war years 1917-18. In 1883 and 1884 the tournament was held in Hartford, Conn.; from 1885 to 1899 at New Haven, Conn.; from 1900 to 1934 at Haverford, Penna.; in 1935 and 1936 at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; and for the last three years at Haverford, on the courts of the Merion C. C.

Several trophies have been placed in competition from time to time. In 1908 Harvard won the cup presented by Isaac H. Clothier and in 1912 Princeton won a second presented by Mr. Clothier. In 1916 Harvard won the cup presented by H. K. Caner. In 1933 Stanford (then Leland-Stanford) won the trophy donated by the Merion club.

The present trophy was presented by the United States L. T. A. in 1934 to be won permanently by the college or university winning 18 points. A total of 14 points are scored each year, which are counted as follows.

Three points for the college or university whose representative wins the singles.
Three points for the college or university whose team wins the doubles.
Two points for the college or university whose representative is runner-up in the singles.
Two points for the college or university whose team is runner-up in the doubles.
One point for the college or university whose representative or team reaches the semifinals.

The point score to date:

U. of California 14; U. of Southern California 13; Rice Institute 10; Chicago 9; Tulane 9; Kenyon 6; Standord 6; Texas 5; California at Los Angeles 3; Tulsa 2; California Tech 2; Massachusetts Technology 2; Georgia Tech 1; Northwestern 1; North Carolina 1.

* * *

On April 7, Reich Sport Leader, von Tschammer-Osten will open the rowing season at Bromberg . . . Ten thousand shells and 100,000 crew members are said to be ready to start throughout Germany . . . In Vienna a new world record in two-arm weight lifting in the featherweight class is claimed by Anton Richter who lifted 103.5 kilograms, bettering the world standard of Juitsi Nan of Japan by one kilogram.

* * *

Eight outstanding middle western high school grid mentors will combine with Boilermaker staff members and other collegiate coaches to cover every phase of the game at the ninth annual Purdue Football Clinic to be held April 5 and 6.

D. G. D.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

At Columbia, S. C.—Boston (A) 6, Cincinnati (N) 3.
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 9, Rochester (I) 1.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) 10, Atlanta (SA) 9 (10 innings).
At El Paso, Texas—Chicago (A) 7, Chicago (N) 3.
At Jacksonville, Fla.—New York (N) 10, Cleveland (A) 3.
At Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Syracuse (I) 4, Philadelphia (N) 3.
At Dallas, Texas—New York (A) 3, Dallas (T) 0.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 4, Washington (A) 2.
At Bisbee, Ariz.—Pittsburgh (N) 10, Philadelphia (A) 8.

Schedule April 3

At Statesville, N. C.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
At Rome, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).
At El Paso, Texas—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Waycross, Ga.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Sebring, Fla.—Boston (N) vs. Newark (I).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Rochester (I).
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA).
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—New York (A) vs Oklahoma City (T).

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

San Diego 5, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 8.
Los Angeles 5, Portland 4.

Night Game

Sacramento 2, Seattle 1 (10 innings).

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

At Ashland, Va.: Randolph Macon 13, Wesleyan (Conn.) 3.
At Wheaton, Ill.: Chicago 7, Wheaton College 4.
At Durham, N. C.: Duke 14, Harvard 0.
At Richmond, Va.: Richmond 7, Washington and Lee 2.
At Charlottesville, Va.: Virginia 8, Vermont 6.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: Cornell 12, North Carolina 6.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results April 2

National League (Stanley Cup Finals)
New York Rangers 2, Toronto 1.
International-American League (Finals)
Providence 4 Pittsburgh 3.

Schedule April 3

National League (Stanley Cup Finals)
Toronto at New York Rangers.
American Association (Finals)
St. Paul at Omaha.

Tigers at Lakeland

LAKELAND Fla. (AP)—City officials have announced the Detroit Tigers will train here next year for the ninth straight season.

International-American Hockey League Final Play-off

(Best three out of five)

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Providence	1	0	4	3
Pittsburgh	0	1	3	4

Hoppe Wins 3-Cushion Title

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—The "boy wonder" of billiards 34 years ago is no longer a boy but he's still a wonder.

His name is Willie Hoppe and he has been making the big leaguers of three-cushion billiards sit up and take notice.

Hoppe, now 52, clinched the world's three-cushion title last night, defeating defending champion Welker Cochran, 50 to 43 in 46 innings, for his sixteenth consecutive victory in the current tournament without a defeat.

The tournament has four more days to run and Hoppe has four more games to play but none of the other 10 players in the field—including five former titleholders—has a chance to catch him. He started off fast in the tourney and ran away from the others, playing superb billiards all the way.

"I'm playing the best game of my life," Hoppe said after winning the title. "I never before hit the shots as well or was as confident of attempting difficult shots as I am at present."

And that's saying a good deal. Hoppe won his first world's title at the age of 18 when he was known as the "boy wonder" of the game. Since then he has won all the billiard titles at least once and many of them several times. But last night's triumph was his first three-cushion title gained in tournament play. He last held the three-cushion title when he defeated Cochran, the incumbent, in a challenge match.

Hoppe began playing billiards as a lad of seven and three years later he could beat his instructor—his father. The elder Hoppe ran a small hotel at Cornwall, N. Y., in which there was a billiard table. Young Hoppe took to the game so rapidly that he was playing exhibitions around the country before he had a pair of long trousers.

He gained experience in exhibitions and tournaments until he was 18, when he went to Paris and won the 18.2 balkline championship.

Jake Schaefer of Cleveland, current king of the balkliners, is Hoppe's closest competitor in the present tournament, but he has lost five of 15 games. Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., occupies third place and Cochran fourth.

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The Way We Played Marbles

"DADDY! When are you going to teach me to play marbles?"

I heard a serious little boy asking this question, and instantly recalled a period of my own boyhood when it seemed that marbles were as wonderful as anything in the world. The child was gazing at a heap of glass marbles displayed in a store window, and I automatically slowed my pace to hear the father's reassuring reply: "Soon, bunny, soon!"

The incident reminded me that the changes of the world certainly operate on a vast scale. Governments, fashions, a boys' game! I realized that boys no longer play certain forms of the game that were so popular during my boyhood; also, that they do not seem to play any kind of marbles with as much enthusiasm as we did. No doubt this is due to the mechanical period in which they are living, with its more sophisticated toys and interests.

* * *

Perhaps I came into boyhood at the peak of the Marble Age. In my village the game, especially in early spring, was so popular that parents and school teachers were often quite perplexed by the abundance of marbles. Out-of-doors, the paths were dotted with them; indoors, bulging pockets dripped with them. The startling sound of marbles, falling loudly on the hard wooden floor of our school, is still one of my most lasting memories.

When we said "marbles" then, we meant something different from what children call marbles today. The glass ones now in use were called "shooters" and, being comparatively rare, were treasured accordingly. Our inexpensive marbles were made of baked clay, painted brightly in mottled shades of blue, red, green, and yellow. They were sold from large wooden pails and, if I remember correctly, their price was twenty for one cent. My great dream, never realized, was to own five hundred marbles; yet I did manage to collect a fair assortment of them—marbles, shooters, and punkers.

* * *

"Punkers" are what I now look for in vain in stores where marbles are sold. The best ones, sold at five cents each, were crockery balls about the size of golf balls, glazed in beautiful dappled shades of brown. Against buildings with suitable bankings, we scratched lines to form enclosures containing up to four square feet of surface. Two or more boys then put three, four, or five marbles apiece into the space and, taking turns, threw their "punkers" from a toe-line drawn ten to fifteen feet distant. More marbles were put into the square, or "pot," after each throw, or until a boy struck a marble and knocked it out, when it was his right to pick up all the marbles.

This game became exciting when the "pot" grew until it contained a hundred or more marbles. The excitement amounted to almost a frenzy at school, when all boys, whether playing or not, had the right to "scramble" when the bell rang. Knowing that school-time approached, many boys would crouch above the marbles and pounce for them at the first stroke of the bell—like football players pouncing for a fumbled football.

Never officially approved, another phase of the game included what we called "raisins." A group of boys, usually larger and stronger than a party of players, would suddenly come dashing around the corner of the school building, shrieking "raisins," meaning that they were going to raid the marbles. Then everyone near by dove to get a share, and naturally, there was much scuffling in which clothing frequently suffered.

There were more dirt-paths than board-walks or cement sidewalks in our village, and they made ideal places for a milder form of the game. A small hole was dug in the path and, from a drawn line, marbles were rolled into it. The boy who got the most marbles into the hole, after a certain number of tries, was entitled to all the marbles in it.

* * *

Then there was the marble-guessing game. A boy held out a number of marbles in his closed hand, and his companions tried to guess their quantity. If a player said ten, when the number was four, he was required to hand over six marbles to total the amount of his guess. If he guessed the correct amount, all the marbles were his. Of course boys with large hands excelled at this game.

Still another game was called "pinking," when a boy placed a shooter or a punker on the ground and, from an agreed distance, another boy "pinked" at it with his clay marbles. The object became his property when he hit it, but each marble that missed the mark became the property of the original owner of the shooter or punker. Recently I have seen boys do something like this with their glass marbles; but the game is not satisfactory, since, chipping easily, their beauty is soon spoiled.

* * *

Finally, we played a game that is still popular today, for which a circle is drawn, and marbles are placed in it to be shot at from a distance. Much skill can be attained at this, and I remember a boy we called "Buckeye." He was highly respected for his ability to outplay anyone in our village, and his pockets were always bulging with marbles. It was said and whispered among us that he had a box at home filled with thousands of them. I greatly desired to see this treasure, but was so awed by the owner's importance that I never dared to approach him and ask the favor.

In contrast to such opulence, there was a boy nicknamed "Zibber," living close to the school, who seldom carried over a dozen marbles in his pockets. He would come with only three or four, play for a short time; then, if he lost those, return home for a few more. In case fortune was with him, he left the game at intervals to run home with his winnings.

I well remember the day when a new boy, whom we immediately dubbed "Stonie," came to town from a distant city and brought marbles of a kind we had never seen before. Made of smooth stone, they were irregular in size; but, what was more wonderful, they were unbreakable in ordinary usage. Immediately we named them "stonies," and no boy in our neighborhood could rest until he became the possessor of at least two or three of them. Now I realize that they were made of marble from which, I imagine, marbles originally got their name.

* * *

During the cold days of March, when marble playing began, red knuckles and numb fingers were always in evidence; but they did not detract much from the pleasure we felt in pursuing our games. The mud problem was often serious, too; but, in general, parents and school-teachers were quite willing to put up with the inconveniences it entailed. Perhaps they enjoyed seeing the thousands of bright spheres scattered everywhere upon the ground; perhaps some of the folk saw them, not as marbles, but as the first bright blossoms of spring.

Until May, they certainly took the place of flowers for us boys when, with hepaticas, spring beauties, adder's tongues, and violets blossoming profusely in the woods and fields, our marbles, their purpose served, disappeared as quickly as if they had melted away in the warmer weather. Then we were seen with bunches of true flowers in our hands, loitering over their beauty, or happily running homewards to our parents, to cry: "See here!"

WADE VAN DORE

Domestic

Two by two
The poplars grew
Either side the door;
Apples too
In orchard view
Formed their four by four.

You praise them
Their stratagem!
Mountain ways for me:
Pines reach tall
But birches sprawl
In tree democracy.

KEITH THOMAS

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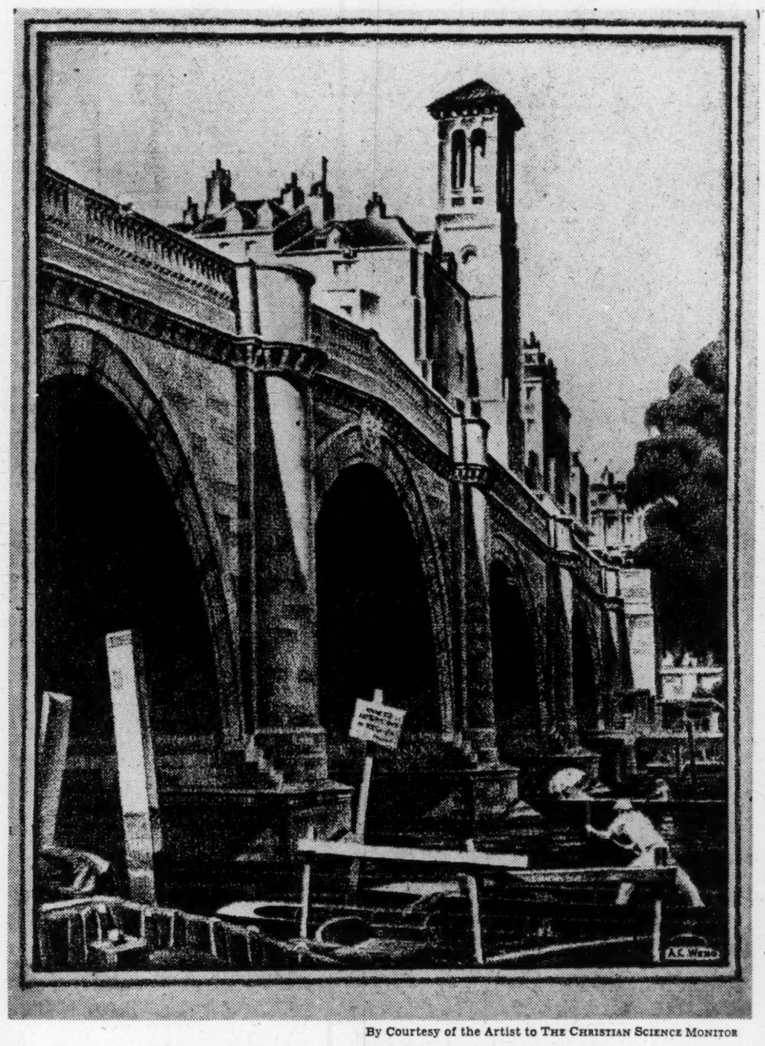

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RICHMOND BRIDGE": *A Drawing by A. C. Webb*

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS and the work of artists have combined to make Richmond one of the best-known towns near London. The broad sweep of the river Thames below Richmond Hill has, perhaps, been more painted during the past three hundred years than any other view in England. And stories of how Henry VII, Queen Elizabeth, and the Georges held court in their Richmond palaces have filled many a book.

Reproduced here is a pencil study of Richmond Bridge, drawn by Mr. A. C. Webb especially for a poster advertising a recent exhibition. It expresses admirably the atmosphere of bygone days. There is the graceful, yet immensely solid and enduring architecture, and on the river there glide punts, smoothest and most dreamy of all river craft, reminiscent of sunshine and ease, silk parasols, colored boating caps, and dazzling white flannels.

The artist is American by birth, was long an enthusiastic resident of Paris and has now come to live in Richmond. Artistically he shows a wide range of accomplishment.

This Day Is Beautiful

This day is beautiful, enjoyed together;
Sunshine and breeze make warm, triumphant weather
After the snow and frost. We seek more wide
Horizons, roam the friendly countryside
Adventurously. Here lies the winding track
That last November we had followed back
Into the village. Every glade resounds
With calling voices. Over all the ground's
Enchantment flute-like arias are heard
From the young robin, while the oven-bird
Ruffles its plumage, stirs the underbrush
Where the new leaves enmesh the hermit thrush.
This day is beautiful. The swollen brook
Pushes its way into each hidden nook
And where the ice cracked, by the silver stream,
The alders quicken like a prophet's dream.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Faith to See

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY HUNDREDS of years ago two men were walking along a highway who were very much in need of help, for both were blind. It is related in Matthew that they were following Christ Jesus, who had done wonderful things, curing all sorts of diseases, making the lame to walk, healing the deaf, opening the eyes of the blind. Doubtless they had heard of these healings, and were eager for him to open their eyes, and they had faith that he could do so, for in response to his question (Matthew 9:28), "Believe ye that I am able to do this?" they answered, "Yea, Lord," and immediately their eyes were opened.

It was Jesus' understanding of God which gave him power over every material suggestion and physical condition. Knowing the powerlessness of matter, he proved the all-power of Spirit, God.

We learn in Christian Science that God is ever-present Mind, Spirit; that He is all power and intelligence. Thus, it follows conclusively that matter has no power, no presence, no intelligence; for there can be nothing outside of God's allness.

Paul, referring to God in his address to the Athenians, said (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Therefore, as one recognizes and acknowledges his spiritual identity, he is freed from the bondage of material beliefs.

Mortal mind argues that man lives in a material body which is capable of experiencing both harmony and discord. But man does not live in matter. He lives in God, and is wholly good, wholly harmonious.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 539), "God could never impart an element of evil, and man possesses nothing which he has not derived from God." Man, then, does not possess evil, sickness, or inharmony. These cannot belong to him, for, since they are unlike God, they are without reality. They seem to exist only to the carnal mind, which suggests them. Great spiritual freedom comes as one recognizes that he need not, must not, bow down to the unreal tyranny of mortal mind. God has given man dominion over all the earth.

Sin, lack, unemployment, and sickness are manifestations of mortal mind, and appear only to the deceptive material senses. False educated beliefs, fear, ignorance, false theology, and materia medica would perpetuate the dream of mortal discord. God commands, through the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 46:10), "Be still, and know that I am God." As thought awakens from its dream to glimpse God's supremacy and His boundless love for His creation, matter is seen to be an impostor, and fear of its so-called laws lessens. This is the discernment which is needed, and for which we pray. We read in Science and Health (p. 505): "Spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good. Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and the unreal." As spiritual sense displaces material sense, we see more clearly that man is the idea of Mind, Spirit, endowed with wisdom, gentleness, intelligence, purity, love. All ideas have the same tender, loving Father, and harmony is eternally established in the spiritual universe. All ideas are united with God in bonds of perfect peace. The understanding of this truth brings a right sense of brotherhood between men and nations. It brings a desire to reflect love, co-operation, happy fellowship, and unity of thought and purpose. In true unity, it is plain, there can be no discord, no greed, selfishness, strife, or war.

How earnestly we should strive for that understanding which Mrs. Eddy defines as "the line of demarcation between the real and the unreal"! The vision becomes clearer as kindness and consideration for others replace selfishness; as greed is driven out of thought through our sharing with others the blessings we have received; as hatred and fear are overcome by the understanding of Love. All that is contrary to good must be seen as but the suggestion of mortal mind, be it sickness, personal domination, cruelty, or fear. Whatever guise evil may present in its attempt to be believed, it is never a part of man in the likeness of God; and we prove its nothingness as we hold thought to the truth of God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence.

As the clouds of false belief are rolled back by the light of Truth, we see more clearly the perfection of the spiritual universe—see good, harmony, love, purity, reality. Then, as thought conforms to the ideal or spiritual vision, the belief of faulty vision—dimness, weakness, strain, imperfection—will yield to the truth which heals.

In Isaiah we read (45:22), "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." Peoples today in all parts of the world are looking to the rulers of the nations to make decisions, not without fear and apprehension as to the probable outcome. As mankind learns to look to God as the only power and presence, there will come the spiritual vision of Truth which annihilates the blindness of false, material beliefs. Then strife, distress, greed, turmoil, will cease, for "all the ends of the earth" will praise and love and honor God. May we look to Christ, Truth, with faith and confidence that our eyes shall be opened to see and know only God, good, and to accept and obey the rule of perpetual harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

FE PARA VER

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HACE MUCHOS SIGLOS que un día dos hombres iban caminando por la carretera,—dos hombres que necesitaban auxilio porque ambos eran ciegos. El relato de San Mateo nos dice que estaban siguiendo a Cristo Jesús, el cual había hecho cosas maravillosas, curando toda clase de enfermedad, haciendo que los cojos anduviesen, que los sordos oyesen, que los ciegos recibiesen la vista. Sin duda estos hombres habían oído hablar de estas curaciones, y deseaban que les abriera también sus ojos. Tenían la fe de que podía hacerlo, porque en contestación a la pregunta de Jesús (San Mateo, 9:28): "¿Creéis que puedo hacer esto?" respondieron: "Sí, Señor",—e inmediatamente sus ojos fueron abiertos.

El entendimiento de Dios que Jesús tenía fué lo que le dió dominio sobre toda sugestión material y condición física. Comprendiendo que la materia no tiene poder, demostró la omnipotencia del Espíritu, Dios.

En la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que Dios es la Mente siempre-presente, el Espíritu; que El es todo poder e inteligencia. De allí sigue concluyentemente que la materia no tiene poder, presencia ni inteligencia; porque no puede haber nada fuera de la totalidad de Dios.

San Pablo, hablando de Dios en su arenga a los Atenienses, dijo (Los Hechos, 17:28): "En él vivimos, y nos movemos y tenemos nuestro ser." Es decir, en la medida que uno comprenda y reconozca su identidad espiritual, se librará de la esclavitud de las creencias materiales.

La mente mortal mantiene el argumento de que el hombre vive en un cuerpo material que es capaz de experimentar tanto la armonía como la discordia. Pero el hombre no vive en la materia. Vive en Dios, y es enteramente bueno, enteramente armonioso.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito en la página 539 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Dios no pudo jamás impartir un elemento del mal, y el hombre no puede poseer nada, que no haya derivado de Dios." El hombre verdadero, pues, no puede poseer mal, enfermedad o discordia. Estas cosas no pueden pertenecer al hombre, porque no siendo semejantes a Dios, no tienen realidad. Parecen existir solamente a la mente carnal, la cual nos las sugiere a nosotros. Significa una liberación espiritual, cuando uno reconoce que no necesita someterse a la tiranía ilusoria de la mente mortal y no debiera hacerlo. Dios ha dado al hombre dominio sobre toda la tierra.

El pecado, la escasez, la falta de empleo y la enfermedad son manifestaciones de la mente mortal y parecen existir solamente a los sentidos materiales engañados. Enseñanzas erróneas, temor, ignorancia, falsas doctrinas teológicas y teorías médicas tratarían de perpetuar el sueño de la discordia mortal. Dios nos ordena—por medio de las palabras del Salmista (Salmos, 46:10)—"¡Callad, y sabed que yo soy Dios!" Cuando el pensamiento despierta de su sueño para entrever la supremacía de Dios y Su ilimitado amor hacia Su creación, se ve que la materia es un impostor, y se disminuye el miedo que sus supuestas leyes han inspirado. Este es el discernimiento que necesitamos, y por el cual rogamos a Dios. Leemos en la página 505 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "El sentido espiritual es el discernimiento del bien espiritual. El entendimiento es la línea de demarcación entre lo real y lo ilusorio." En la proporción que el sentido espiritual reemplaza el sentido material, vemos más claramente que el hombre es la idea de la Mente divina, el Espíritu, dotado de sabiduría, mansedumbre, inteligencia, pureza, amor. Todas las ideas tienen el mismo Padre amante y bondadoso, y la armonía está establecida eternamente en el universo espiritual. Todas las ideas están unidas con Dios en lazos de paz perfecta. Una comprensión de esta verdad produce un concepto correcto de la hermandad entre los hombres y las naciones. Produce también un deseo de reflejar el amor, la cooperación, el compañerismo feliz y la unidad de pensamientos y acciones. Bien se comprende que en donde existe unidad verdadera, no puede haber discordia, codicia, egoísmo, lucha o guerra.

¡Con cuánta consagración debiéramos anhelar aquel entendimiento que según la definición de Mary Baker Eddy es "la línea de demarcación entre lo real y lo ilusorio"! La visión llega a ser más clara, a medida que la bondad y la consideración por el bien de los demás reemplazan el egoismo, y la avaricia es vencida por el deseo de compartir con otros las bendiciones que se hayan recibido, el odio y temor eliminándose por el entendimiento del Amor. Todo lo que sea contrario al bien tiene que reconocerse como la mera sugestión de la mente mortal, sea lo que sea, —enfermedad, dominio personal, crueldad o temor. Cualquiera que sea el disfraz que el mal presente en su pretensión de hacernos creer en él, nunca forma parte del hombre creado a la semejanza de Dios; y nosotros podemos probar su nada en la proporción que atenemos nuestro pensamiento a la verdad de la omnipotencia, omnisciencia y omnipresencia de Dios.

Cuando las nubes de la creencia errónea se han disipado por la luz de la Verdad, vemos más claramente la perfección del universo espiritual—vemos lo bueno, la armonía, el amor, la pureza, la realidad. Entonces, a medida que el pensamiento se conforme a la visión ideal o espiritual, las suposiciones de vista defectiva,—falta de claridad, debilidad, cansancio, imperfección,—cederán a la verdad que cura.

En el libro de Isaías (45:22) leemos: "¡Mirad hacia mí y sed salvos, todos los términos de la tierra; porque yo soy Dios, y no hay otro alguno!" Hoy en día los hombres en todas las partes del mundo están mirando hacia los gobernantes de las naciones por ser ellos los que han de hacer las decisiones, y esperan esas decisiones con temor y angustia. En la proporción que los hombres aprendan a volverse a Dios como el único poder y la única presencia, se aclarará la visión espiritual de la Verdad, que aniquilará la ceguedad de falsas creencias materiales. Entonces terminarán la lucha, la discordia, la codicia y los disturbios, y "todos los términos de la tierra" alabarán, amarán y honrarán a Dios. Miremos hacia Cristo, la Verdad, con fe y confianza, para que nuestros ojos se abran, así que podamos ver y conocer sólo a Dios, el bien, aceptando y obedeciendo la ley de la armonía perpetua.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Savoring an English April

BIRDS WERE all around me as I came up the long, straight lane from the ford on the Broadwater. A jay shouted his intolerance and warning noisily from the wood. The authentic clear note of the blackbird came fluting delicately from a distance. . . .

Under the trees I came on a bank full of violets of so many kinds and colours that at once it was my undoing. Pink violets I am used to, and even to the rather indeterminate pale pinks and blues, which are not very pleasing, but here were really blue ones, of the soft cornflower-blue of a piece of early "smoked" Bristol glass, and another which was red—a warm, delightful colour, entirely unlike both the blue and the ordinary purple flower. They were big, long-stalked, sweet-scented, and I stayed to gaze, disregarding time. . . .

When one day I deserted the Cotswolds to see the blaze of wild daffodils in the Newent district, I was reminded of my own nurslings at the sight of hundreds of tiny green spears growing thickly around the flowering clumps. I had not realized that they seeded so easily. Yet the hundreds of acres in sunshiny flower could not have been covered in any other way.

It is hard to resist an excursion into country outside my own when I think of the daffodils. Until I saw them in their corner of Gloucestershire, I had no idea that they grew so plentifully and over such wide areas anywhere. It seems unbelievable, and makes Wordsworth's ten thousand seem like a single star in the milky way of their radiance. The place I visit for my bunches is hidden away within a steep larch wood. At the top of the hill is an open ring, where violets grow round the daffodil roots, and the larches above them are starred with the red larch-roses that seem as much a part of spring as the daffodils themselves. . . .

The Saturday of Easter was true April: rain, sleet, snow, and hail, alternating with brilliant sunshine from a sky of peerless April blue, where white cumulus clouds towered, moving too quickly from the weather quarter, overspreading the sky again, bringing grey streaks sweeping down in showers that were as quickly over. I wandered through the fields beyond Buckle Street all afternoon, seeing nothing of the holiday-makers, rejoicing that the grey sky had broken at last, so that, however cold the north-wester, however sharp the showers while they lasted, there was perpetual movement above and below, a shifting harmony of beauty in every aspect. . . .

The clouds lifted away in an arc which swept overhead, revealing the blue depths piled high with shining cloud. In the plantation bordering the road to Stow, sunshine lit blue stretches of violets below, and through the trees showed April's unbelievable blue against the dark, still wintry twigs.
—MARGARET WESTERLING, in "Country Contentments." (London: Constable.)

Prophecy for Spring

When larks sing madly in the sun
And through the grass young rabbits run
Tall lads shall dream with hands grown slack
On plows that lean at such a tack
That not a furrow follows true
And wheat and rye must grow askew.

While many unwatched loaves shall burn
And cobwebs take the broom and churn
Because an April maid cannot
Keep wayward thoughts on pan or pot
When down the lane first robins shout
Unendingly, "Come out! Come out!"

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1940

Interest High In Maine G.O.P. State Parley

Record attendance expected tomorrow — Some contests likely to shake party organization.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 3—Several factors serve this year to enhance the far more than ordinary interest in the Republican State convention here tomorrow. A record attendance is forecast not only for the convention itself, but for the pre-convention caucuses tonight, when more in the way of downright politics doubtless will be attempted and accomplished than in the blaze of speeches and formalities, which will mark the regular convention program.

Among the factors which swell public interest in this year's gathering may be included the impending primary contest between Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and Representative Ralph O. Brewster for the nomination to succeed United States Senator Frederick Hale, retiring.

Republican leaders are known to be more apprehensive of the effects of this contest upon the party organization than another factor which makes the convention one of unusual importance, namely, the four-way contest for the gubernatorial nomination among Mayor Payne of Augusta, former State Senator Fernald, Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker, and Sumner Sewall of Bath, all of whom, of course, will have convention headquarters and bid for support from convention delegates.

But other than the abundance of candidates, Maine Republicans have additional problems facing them. Three of four of the chief aspirants for the party's presidential nomination have bid for the support of the Maine delegation of 13 to the national convention, Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Robert H. Taft, and Frank E. Gannett having made pre-convention visits to Maine in the interests of their candidacies.

If precedent prevails the Maine delegation will go unpledged, but in view of pressure which has been exerted it will be interesting to see what happens. In addition to the already named candidates, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire is known to have Maine support as a "native son" although his trip to Maine will not be made until after the convention.

Observers at the convention will watch closely for a sign of attempts by party leaders to press the proposal of William S. Linnell and attempt to influence one or more of the gubernatorial candidates to withdraw for the sake of party harmony. Mr. Linnell, himself, recently withdrew from active campaigning for the nomination on the grounds it would aid party feeling, but other candidates gave no indication they intended to follow.

Suspect Is Held As 'Black Spade'

In a spectacular raid at 7:30 this morning on a Union Park Street rooming house, police armed with shotguns seized Harold W. Hawbolt, 21 years old, an unemployed chain restaurant worker, who, the police say, confessed to being the "Black Spade" and "stoplight robber" who has terrorized motorists in metropolitan Boston in the past 10 days.

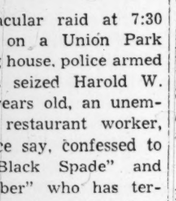
Hawbolt, according to the police, has admitted car thefts and holdups credited to the "Black Spade." They say search of his room disclosed a dirk knife and an imitation .22 caliber pistol.

The youth is being held on suspicion of armed robbery for possible identification tomorrow morning in the police lineup by victims of the "Black Spade," including Edwin Gourley, Hamilton College student, who was compelled to drive his assailant from Hereford and Marlboro Streets, Back Bay, to Concord, where he was forced out of his car after $3 had been taken.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, showers tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the upper 30's; rising temperature Thursday; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds, becoming east and southeast on Thursday.



Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy and slightly warmer followed by light rain.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain beginning late tonight or Thursday, warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday showers and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds tonight, shifting to moderate to fresh east and southeast on Thursday over south portion; weather overcast followed by light rain Thursday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	33	New Orleans	71	71
Chicago	45	41	New York	45	41
Denver	40	34	Norfolk	50	45
Helena	29	29	Philadelphia	42	42
Kansas City	54	34	St. Louis	62	61
Los Angeles	51	49	San Francisco	53	52
Miami	75	69	Washington	46	45
Minneapolis	36	35			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 3.
B—Minimum, April 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:39 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:58 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:42 p. m.

Nature's Family Album Compiles Its 'Portraits'

Henry B. Kane, M. I. T.

Results of Patience and Skill

1. This confident hawk youngster, as a fledgling, was taken from a tree about 100 feet high. In this picture, he is posed atop a step ladder, an old nest beneath his talons, and some branches nailed up behind him.

2. Bullfrog. Old "Bubble Eye" very wide awake, and quite at home in a dishpan with a bit of grass to complete the illusion.

3. Henry B. Kane, M. I. T. '24, who makes a specialty of this type of photography as a hobby.

4. Whitefoot mouse taken at 1/30,000 of a second with Edgerton high-speed equipment. Note the whiskers—these were only a blur at 1/200 second. The natural-appearing setting was cut from a tree trunk, and set up in Mr. Kane's studio.

5. People have often heard the sound that these little fellows make, without knowing its source. Sometimes called "peepers," they are tree frogs about three quarters of an inch long. The bulbous portion at the end of each toe is a suction cup, with the aid of which they do their climbing.

6. Chickadee at 1/30,000 of a second.

Quizzical Field Mouse Features Kane Nature Pictures at M. I. T.

A field mouse peered from his burrow with a quizzical expression—and with good reason, for this burrow was a mailing tube daubed with mud. A few stones served to anchor it, and a bit of marsh grass completed the illusion of a natural setting. As the long mouse whiskers moved about in curiosity, H. B. Kane manipulated the shutter of his camera, and another of his remarkable nature "portraits" had been recorded.

Henry Bugbee Kane—whose middle name may be prophetic of his lifelong interest in nature—is an M. I. T. alumnus, and an exhibit of his work, comprising more than 100 black-and-white salon prints plus a dozen or so color transparencies, is now on view in the Massachusetts Institute's photographic galleries in Cambridge. The exhibit has traveled from coast to coast, eliciting most favorable comment.

Wide Range Among Animals

"Wild Life Portraiture," Mr. Kane calls his type of nature photography. It's a comparatively recent development, and is analogous to studio portraiture in the more familiar human field. He first arranges a stage setting of his subject's natural habitat, then poses him before it—and that's where the fun begins! Posing a lively mouse or woodchuck or skunk (yes, he's done the latter) is no sinecure. But he believes the results fully justify the time and patience which he expends. And his success in this field indicates that others agree with him.

Mr. Kane became seriously interested in nature photography about a decade ago. "Every photographer," he said, "after using roll after roll of film to record the antics of the baby, the family, the neighbors' children, and the neighborhood pets, decides that he wants to specialize. First, I chose celebrities as my subjects. Those were the days when a folding Kodak was as good as a Speed Graphic to get one through the police lines for a close-up."

But his interest in celebrities slackened. Mr. Kane belonged to the camera club of the Young Men's Christian Union, and exhibited in its shows. He was very much surprised one year to learn that two of his entries had been selected by a newspaper for use in its rotogravure section over the work of several celebrated photographers. Both selections were nature pictures. One was of a frog, which he had set up in a dishpan of water with a few reeds as background; and the other was a close-up of a common wolf spider.

Close-Range Views Liked

Mr. Kane wondered just what there was about those pictures that had appealed. He concluded it was because they were commonplace subjects with which everyone was familiar, but which most people had not had a chance to examine at such close range. The discovery set him off upon his avocation as a nature portrait photographer. He thus characterizes his work to distinguish it from the candid camera or "Camera hunting" technique such as practiced by George Shiras, for instance, for the National Geographic Magazine. Mr. Kane's settings and lighting are prearranged and his sitters, if not schooled, in many cases at least, are raised for the parts they later are to play.

Examples mentioned by Mr. Kane indicate the foresight and planning necessary for the successful completion of many of his pictures, which to the layman may appear as merely a fortunate "shot." At times his porch and yard have the aspect of the winter quarters of a miniature "greatest show on earth." Just to obtain a color study of the little animal's black-and-white fur against brilliant autumn foliage, he raised a baby skunk to maturity. The much maligned "pussy" became quite a pet, but only two or three pictures were taken during his growth, and he was released after the color transparency was made. It is one of Mr. Kane's favorites, and he thinks the five months' preparation was time well spent.

Hawk studies presented quite a problem. "Most hawks build their nests in the topmost branches of trees as high as 100 feet," says Mr. Kane, "and one must generally climb up four or five times before determining that the fledging may safely be removed from the parental care. Next, the bird must be kept until he is in good feather, but not to the point where he realizes his ability to fly."

Airport Plan Salvaging Starts

Boston port interests moved today to see what could be salvaged from the refusal of the Federal Government to approve a $2,300,000 appropriation to improve the seaplane facilities at East Boston airport.

H. Ainsley Highman, Chairman of the Maritime Association's Transportation Co-ordinating Committee, called a meeting of his group for Friday to discuss the airport situation.

Meanwhile, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, in an interview said that "development of the East Boston airport should not be regarded as a local project. It should be vigorously promoted by all New England because it will naturally be the New England terminus for any trans-oceanic air service of the future."

Plans are being made, Mr. Davis said, to appeal to each of the New England Senators and Representatives in Washington seeking their support for the Boston seaplane channels. A move is also being considered, he said, to urge the New England Council to take appropriate action because of the interest of industry and all New England in the future transatlantic air commerce.

Conservatism, emphasized by a tight clutch on the purse strings, general public apathy on the question, plus the "pork barrel" phase that would have clung to such a venture in Washington, have combined, it is believed, to defeat a $2,300,000 plan to enlarge the Boston Airport to the point where it could serve as a trans-Atlantic air base.

For the second time in a year President Roosevelt turned down yesterday a $2,300,000 project, part of a Rivers and Harbors improvement bill, for a seaplane channel in Boston Harbor suitable for large trans-Atlantic planes.

The President said that authority had already been granted by Congress for projects totaling $650,000,000, which he said was as much as the United States could afford for a good many years. In most cases, he added, funds had never been appropriated to carry out the terms of the authorizations.

While local business and aviation interests heartily approve economy in the Federal Government, nevertheless the President's present desire for economy rudely dashed their hopes to gain for Boston the air terminal facilities which would place the airport in a more attractive position both to domestic and trans-Atlantic air operators.

O'Dea Refuses to Give Dies Name of Leader at Harvard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—As the Dies Committee opened its investigation of Communist activities in Massachusetts today, a witness refused to divulge the name of the secretary of the Harvard chapter of the Young Communist League on the grounds the committee planned to make up a "black list" of radicals.

The witness refusing to furnish Chairman Martin Dies the name of the Harvard student was Thomas F. P. O'Dea, of Boston, a young man, slight of stature but firm of voice, who is president of the Young Communist League of Massachusetts.

As the hearing was adjourned, Chairman Dies told reporters that Mr. O'Dea probably would be held in contempt by the Committee for his refusal to answer. The hearing, at which two other Massachusetts communists have been summoned to testify, will be resumed tomorrow.

"Economic Pressure"

Mr. O'Dea also told the Committee he refused to divulge the name of the secretary of the Harvard chapter because "economic pressure" would be brought upon the student, causing him to lose opportunities for jobs.

Chairman Dies ordered all explanations of Mr. O'Dea's refusal to answer stricken from the record. As this phase of the hearing will appear officially, it will read that Mr. O'Dea declined to reveal the student's name on the ground of constitutional privilege, a legal point which Mr. Dies challenged.

During his testimony Mr. O'Dea gave the Dies Committee detailed information about the Young Communist League of Massachusetts and also the Harvard chapter of the League, in which J. B. Mathews, chief investigator of the Committee, appeared particularly interested.

Mr. O'Dea placed the total membership of the League in Massachusetts at approximately 350. This number included a very few in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, states "theoretically" included in the Massachusetts branch.

Membership of the Harvard chapter of the Young Communist League was estimated by Mr. O'Dea as somewhere between 35, 50 or 60. He said the chapter has no membership books and that he does not know if the members belong under their legal or assumed names.

Further questioning by Investigator Mathews brought the statement from Mr. O'Dea that he knows personally 25 members of the Harvard chapter, all of whom joined under their right names.

Other Colleges

Mr. O'Dea testified that the Massachusetts Young Communist League had members not only at Harvard but also at Dartmouth College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts State College, Boston University, Amherst and Radcliffe. He estimated members of the League in these colleges to be between 75 and 110.

The witness described himself as a candidate for Secretary of State in Massachusetts on the ticket of the Communist Party—of which he is a member. He admitted is is politically inexperienced, but added, "I learn quickly." He gave his address as 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, and said he was a native of Amesbury.

Also on hand from Massachusetts to testify to the Dies Committee today were Philip Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist Party for Massachusetts and New England, and Miss Anne Burlak, Administrative Secretary.

Mr. Frankfeld, Miss Burlak and Mr. O'Dea flew to Washington from Boston at the committee's expense to testify following its investigation of the Massachusetts Communist Party's files in Boston last Friday.

Office Workers Wage Board To Launch Inquiry

Work of fixing minimum pay planned by group representing public, employers and workers.

Work on the fixing of a minimum wage for stenographers, typists and other office workers throughout Massachusetts begins tonight when the newly established Office Workers Wage Board holds its first meeting in the State House.

The board will have the task of studying and recommending a definite minimum wage, subject to review by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

While the inquiries of the board will be held in private, a public hearing will be scheduled on its finding.

Public, employers, and workers are represented in the make-up of the Office Workers Board, which will organize tonight. The single member representing the public, Frederick Gorman of Roxbury, was nominated by the Minimum Wage Commission, under whose auspices the wage board functions.

Group Named

The three members named by the employers are Miss Elizabeth Burnham of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard College, Earl C. Daniels of the A. G. Spalding Co., Chicopee, and William Walker of the General Electric Co., Boston.

Employees will be represented by Miss Wilhelmina M. Barker of the American Bosch Corporation, Springfield; Miss Madeline P. Lessard of the Suffolk Knitting Co., Lowell, and Aaron Vellman of the Boston unit of the Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union, American Federation of Labor.

In its investigation of the pay of office workers preceding its naming of a wage board, the Minimum Wage Commission found what it considered sufficient grounds for establishing a wage for all such workers below which no employer should go.

Many Get Low Pay

While in some instances workers were receiving very good pay and in the large offices they were generally paid pretty well, it is reported that a great many other workers were getting $7 and $8 a week.

A petition signed by more than 50 names was presented to the Commission asking for a minimum wage in accordance with the law. Also there was a persistent request from other sources.

Office workers traditionally have been hard to organize into labor unions, because of their isolation, their ready replacement in small offices, and a common disinclination among white collar workers to join labor organizations.

The minimum wage to be set is not a standard rate or a figure for the skilled worker, it is emphasized by the commission, but a rate for the "average worker of ordinary ability."

After organizing tonight and familiarinz itselt with the minimum wage law and procedure, the new Office Workers Wage Board will have 60 days to study conditions, living costs, etc., and produce its minimum wage.

When a public hearing has been held, the Minimum Wage Commission will decide whether or not to issue an order making the wage effective for 90 days. It may become permanent thereafter.

Veteran Steamer Readied for Trip To Summer Home

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 3 (AP)—The old steamer Chateaugay was drawn from Lake Champlain today in preparation for her overland trip to Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., where she will cater to the summer trade.

Freed from the ice-locked harbor by dynamite, the craft was hauled up on a marine railway where a crew, equipped with blow torches, waited to cut her iron hull into 20 pieces to facilitate rail transportation.

A special train will take the 600 tons of iron, originally mined at Chateaugay, N. Y., to New Hampshire.

When she is refurnished, her superstructure rebuilt, and a new engine installed, the vessel will be put into the water July 1.

Martin Forecast As Next Speaker

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 3 (AP)—Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York predicted here that Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts would become the next Speaker of the national House of Representatives.

"If we maintain the same percentage of gain in November which we showed in two Ohio districts and in Iowa last month," he said in an interview, "we'll win from 75 to 89 more seats in the House. That will give us a majority and means that Joe Martin will be the next Speaker."

Methodists Find Conditions Better

COLEBROOK, N. H., April 3 (AP)—A lessening of financial tension, increase in church membership, and a gain in ministers' salaries were indicated today in reports made at the opening of the 111th annual New Hampshire Methodist Conference. The reports also said a balance existed in many church treasuries.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of Boston, presided at the conference, the first held since the establishment of the new United Methodist Church.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, With Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brooklyn Village—
Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika." 3:20, 6:35, 9:30. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love." 2, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Also "Little Old New York."

Exeter—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," With Tom Brown. 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 6:20, 9:15. Tomorrow: "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Also "Vigil in the Night."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Morgan and Alan Hale. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Donald's Penguin." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45. "Information Please." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Grapes of Wrath," featuring Henry Fonda. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

Exeter—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," With Tom Brown. 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 6:20, 9:15. Tomorrow: "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Also "Vigil in the Night."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Death Goes North," with Sheila Bromley. 9:55 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. Also "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:15, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William and Joan Perry. Also "Boots and Saddles," with Gene Autry and Judith Allen. Stage: Jimmy Shields, Helen Denizon, Medley & Dupree, 2 Zephyrs and Four Ambassadorettes.

South Station Theater—
"Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardess," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

Telepix—
"The City"; "Mississippi"; "Fitzpatrick Tour"; "Carl Hoff's Orchestra"; "Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz", newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Sons of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Mr Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart. Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni and Jane Bryan. Also "The Great Waltz," with Fernand Gravet.

University—
Norma Shearer, Rosalind Russell in "The Women." 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Walter Huston. 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Swiss Family Robinson." 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. With Thomas Mitchell and Freddie Bartholomew.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Manon," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company, Grace Moore, Annamary Dickey, Maxine Stellman, Helen Olheim, Richard Crooks, John Brownlee, Nicola Moscona, Alessio De Paolis, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Oriental Paintings by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, Mr. Paul Bregor, pianist, 2:45.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Surplus Commodities Plan In N. H. Liked by Merchants

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 3—During 1939 approximately 11,000,000 pounds of so-called "surplus commodities" valued at $1,002,370 were distributed to needy persons in New Hampshire by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, according to Bert Fraser, State Director. This food was distributed through stores sponsored by the State and local governments.

Now, in Hillsborough County, embracing the cities of Manchester and Nashua and 29 towns, surplus commodities are being distributed through regular retail channels through the participation of the county in the Federal food stamp plan.

The plan is receiving the support of retailers who disliked the former system of special stores.

* * *

Cites WPA Achievements

In announcing the accomplishments of the WPA in New Hampshire from its inception, July 1, 1935, through 1939, State Administrator William P. Fahey points out that 1,318 miles of highways, including 1,147 of rural roads, have been constructed, reconstructed or improved; 238 bridges and viaducts have been built; 220 public buildings have been built or improved, including 63 schools; 36 new recreational buildings have been built and 25 improved; eight airport buildings have either been constructed or improved; 602 airway markers or beacons have been constructed or improved; roadside drainage has been extended and that 54 miles of new sidewalks and paths have been provided, as well as roadside landscaping along 15 miles of road.

* * *

Newspaper Murals

A set of eight murals, donated by the newspapers of New Hampshire, and depicting the modern newspaper, its basis and operations, have been completed in the newspaper reading room of the University of New Hampshire at Durham. The murals were painted by Gladys Brannigan under the New Hampshire WPA Art Division.

The panels tell in graphic fashion the story of the newspaper, including the gathering of news, the speed with which the news finds its way into the printed pages, the basis of news, the wide variety of subjects that become news, and the accuracy with which the news is presented.

Pulp-Wood Extension

Because deep snow has held up operations in the New Hampshire woods during the winter months, the Timber Salvage Administration has extended for one month, until April 30, the deadline for the delivery of plup-wood from hurricane-felled timber in the State.

* * *

'Co-op' Has Surplus

The Concord Dairy Company, Inc., a farmer-owned co-operative, today finds itself in the position of having all its notes and mortgages paid off and a reserve surplus of $11,914. Ten years ago the co-operative owed $16,500 in notes and mortgages and had a reserve surplus of only $25.29.

It has written 50 per cent off its 10 year-old investment of $14,000 in plant and more than two-thirds of its $13,376 investment of 10 years ago in plant machinery.

Plan $3,500 Homes

Construction of $3,500 homes in New Hampshire this spring is anticipated by Roy Killkelly, Federal Housing Administration underwriter for New Hampshire. Each house will include two bedrooms, kitchen, and combination living room and dining room.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Announcing

THE EXCLUSIVE TRIUMPH OF BRINGING TO ALL NEW ENGLAND

CULTURED PEARLS

"world famous as the world's finest"

(grown in the living oyster)

Tecla as a name, is not news. But to bring that name and its precious freight of sea-grown pearls to Boston is of course exclusive news. And the smart women of Boston are responsible for it . . . because of their repeated inquiries for these incomparable deep sea gems . . . Tecla cultivated pearls, loveliest of their kind.

Only one in every thousand pearls taken from a living oyster is worthy of the Tecla name. Each strand is carefully matched as to color, graduation, and sheen, before it is approved by Tecla experts. A Tecla expert will be in the Diamond Salon during the opening days of this event to assist you in selecting the proper pearls for the color and texture of your skin.

We are proud to present to you the finest and most complete selection of Cultured Pearls—necklaces, brooches, rings, and other jewelry—in all New England. Two great names, two great firms—Jordan Marsh Company and Tecla, are your assurance of the finest quality and value.

Mail orders will be filled on request.

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Gentlemen . . .

You are invited, too—to see for the first time in New England a complete department of Cultured Pearl Jewelry for Men.

DIAMOND JEWELRY SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

One Fish Bid Brings Charge Of Collusion

John J. Murphy, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, charged collusion on one bid offered for 20,000 pounds of flounder brought to Fish Pier today and in a telephone conversation with the Department of Justice at Washington demanded an investigation declaring that "unless the Department intervenes we will tie up the entire fishing industry."

This turn on the nineteenth day of the fishermen's dispute came close upon the arrival of the New Bedford dragger, Palmer's Island, with the haul of flounder. The auction produced only one bid, and Capt. Daniel A. Casey, member of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., charged there had been collusion by dealers and so reported to union headquarters.

Mr. Murphy thereupon teleponed Thurman L. Arnold at the Department of Justice.

With the tie-up of 53 fishing trawlers, the owners of the vessels and the union fishermen are today still far apart in their negotiations over a new working agreement, to replace the one that expired March 15.

Owners, the majority of whom are members of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, rejected the offer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union—American Federation of Labor affiliate—to submit the entire situation to an arbitration board of three members.

F. J. O'Hara & Sons Co., of Boston, owner of seven modern trawlers, is not a member of the Federated Fishing Boats, and efforts to effect a settlement between that company and the union, independently of the others, are being made today with assistance of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Nearly 400,000 pounds of fresh groundfish arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today, brought in by three draggers and 16 small boats. Demand picked up a bit today as is usual for a Wednesday, and prices paid to fishermen for haddock—most popular of the groundfish varieties—recovered their loss of yesterday, and are back to the six-cent-a-pound level today.

No Flood Danger Seen by Health Officials in Mass.

The State Department of Public Health "is not alarmed as to possible flood conditions" in Massachusetts Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, announced today, following reports submitted by the Engineering Division.

"The possibilities of floods in the larger river valleys in the Commonwealth," he stated, "have received consideration by the Department of Public Health, and information has been obtained by snow surveys in various parts of the drainage areas of the two larger streams, the Merrimac and the Connecticut rivers, and some of the smaller streams.

Seek Dam Injunction

LANCASTER, N. H., April 3 (AP)—The New Hampshire and Vermont Lumber Company has filed a petition in Coos County Superior Court seeking to enjoin the New Hampshire Water Resources Board and others from carrying out present plans for construction of the Connecticut River flood-control dam at Pittsburgh.

Specifically, the petitioner asks the court to enjoin the defendants from building the dam without provision of a "suitable and sufficient sluiceway in and around said dam so that logs and wood can be sent through both for the petitioner and the public."

The company states that 80,000 acres of its holdings are north of the dam and that there are 300,000,000 board feet of timber and pulpwood on that land.

Quincy Relief To Get $448,211

The Quincy City Council has authorized a welfare appropriation of $448,211 for 1940, cutting $2,362, or about one half of 1 per cent from the recommendations submitted by Mayor Burgin.

Agreeing with the Mayor's policy of borrowing for relief the Council authorized a $250,000 loan order for relief purposes. The welfare budget is the first departmental unit of the City appropriations passed up to the present time by the Council.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

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INTEREST BEGINS APRIL 15

Deposits received by mail

PASS BOOK VERIFICATION April 5-May 17

Sunshine Laundry

Come Spring and with it home and wardrobe renovation—ours is a service to be trusted.

Telephone BEACON 1790

8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Woonsocket Ends $50,000 Drive With 'Victory Dinner'

By a Staff Photographer

1. Marking up the reports at last night's "Victory Dinner" in Woonsocket, R. I., at which $50,000 was raised to purchase the Nyanza Mill property and reopen it to industries expected to employ 1,500.

2. The Nyanza Mill property, object of a unified Woonsocket campaign to halt the recession in business in that French-populated city of 49,000.

3. Frederic W. Rounds, general chairman of the fund-raising project.

4. Woonsocket girls who assisted in the ten-day drive for money.

The Common Reports All Noses Counted

Boston Common was the first enumeration district in Boston to report all noses counted to the Area Manager of the United States Census, Patrick J. Murray.

However, Mr. Murray said that his men might comb the famous cow pasture again later in the season when the warm weather had its effects.

Boston's picturesque boat colony at Warren Avenue Bridge is also being counted. Fishing fleet members will be taken care of by members of the crews who have been made special deputies, Mr. Murray said. Lighthouses will not be overlooked by the Coast Guard and the Navy Yard will be enumerated by the Coast Guard also.

Mr. Murray reports co-operation to an embarrassing degree. One woman, thinking she was being overlooked, ran after the census taker, chasing him several blocks to tell her story.

Then there was the man who neglected to tell his wife the latest figure on his pay envelope. She gave the census taker the old figure but he called up and gave the corrected amount.

All in all Mr. Murray feels that New Englanders are rapidly showing that their highly-touted air of reserve can be thawed, according to reports from census takers on the count throughout this section.

Anticipated opposition to the census cropped up in very few places and in those cases almost as quickly disappeared. Instead, enumerators reported luncheon invitations and other courtesies, and a generally polite reception.

A few requests were made for a change of enumerators, but only because the counters chanced upon someone known to them as they made their rounds.

Only two enumerators gave up their tasks during the first day. One found a permanent job; the other reported her husband finally decided he did not want her to work.

Western Massachusetts reported that its contingent had found it necessary to don skis to reach some parts of the territory, and rubber boots are said to have become popular footwear for enumerators in the Connecticut Valley.

One enumeration district has been completely counted: one house.

Tobey Not at Home

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 3 (AP)—New Hampshire, home state of U. S. Senator Charles R. Tobey (R), severe critic of certain census questions, showed "excellent co-operation, with few exceptions," officials said, during the first day's counting.

No one was home at Senator Tobey's residence in Temple, and Russell Tobey, his son, said that the Senator was not expected to return during the census-taking period. The Senator will make his answers in Washington, the son said.

Manchester enumerators said they had not reached young Mr. Tobey yet, and the Senator's son declined to reveal his position in the matter of census questions until he had seen the blank.

Census Problems

PORTLAND, Maine, April 3 (AP)—Maine census takers had to cross the Canadian border today to carry out their enumeration tasks in the Allagash section of Aroostook County.

That was the only way they coud reach 12 families and four farms in the area.

Other enumerators donned snow shoes to travel snow-blanketed sections of Aroostook and covered as much as 40 miles to visit a single lumber camp in Somerset County.

Tax Hearing Set

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (AP)—The State Supreme Court set April 15 today for hearing arguments on the constitutionality of the State tobacco tax. Gov. Francis P. Murphy estimated the tobacco tax will yield about $1,000,000 a year.

Chain Store Bill Attacked as Step In Raising Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 3—Attacking the Patman anti-chain store bill, now being heard before the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington, as "punitive legislation, which has no place in an American democracy," Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told students of Connecticut College, here, last night, that "it was a destructive measure which would result in increased prices to consumers."

The Patman bill, he said, "would tax the system of national chain stores out of business. It is of the same breed as retail sales tax measures, both of which impair consumers' purchasing power.

Exhibition Shows Weaving Is Fun

Weaving is fun, judging by the results which are on exhibition this week and next at the Family Information Center at Jordan Marsh Company.

More than 100 pieces—scarves, bags, tweeds, luncheon sets, couch covers, and other objects—represent the handiwork of some 35 exhibitors of the Weavers' Guild, a Boston organization, with members all over the country. Established in 1922 by a group of eight or ten local weavers, the Guild has grown to a membership of about 140.

No sales will be made at the exhibition, the main purpose of which is educational. It is hoped to interest the public in weaving as a form of individual expression—an art—and to illustrate the many possible uses of weaving in the home.

As Miss Kate Van Cleve, one of the exhibitors explained it:

"The thought is to get away from the commercial and to encourage individuality of expression in the nome, so that children growing up in it may develop an appreciation of artistic handwork and not feel that they have to have all the latest gadgets on the market in order to "keep up with the Joneses."

One of the rooms at the Center is decorated to represent "The Weaver's Studio," with a tapestry loom in one corner and woven tapestry hangings.

Bay State Plumbers To Discuss Advances

New developments in the plumbing industry with particular references to low-cost housing will be one of the subjects discussed at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on April 9.

Other subjects scheduled for discussion include the need for stricter enforcement of plumbing codes.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	In Hollywood	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45		Paul Barron's Orchestra	"Stage Door Memories"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His Gang	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	**Hollywood Playhouse: "No Common Play"**	Sheep and Goats Club: Richard Huem, m. c.	Housing talk
8:15	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz program	Cliff Arquette; Bud Vandover; chorus; orch.	**"Where Are You From?"; Dr. Henry Lee Smith**	Mountain Cowboys
8:30	drama; war news				Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45					Patriots' Day talk
9:00	**Helen Twelvetrees, Victor Moore, John Beal in "Alias the Deacon"; variety**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	**The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; interviews; orchestra**	Les Brown's Orchestra; "Getting a Job"; **"The Obedient Daughter of Yao"; dramatization**	"Classical Album"
9:15		"This Man's Army"			"Classical Album"
9:30		"This Man's Army"			"Classical Album"
9:45					News Service
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	**Rep. Frances E. Walter**	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	R. J. Thomas, talk	Blue Barron's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Sports: news	"Prairie Folks"; dramatic serial	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Local Sports
10:45	Music; weather				Local Sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	comedy songs; patter	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Tunes"; music	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Portia Blake"; drama	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins"; sketch		Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**American School of the Air**	"As You Like It";	"Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		"Breakfast Club"; orchestra and soloists	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Musical Roundup"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, baritone
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Aloha Land"; music	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicologues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Legion of Safety
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Tex and Slim"
2:00	Fashion talk	"Dress Rehearsal"; orchestra and soloists	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Tune Tabloids"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	Vernon Roy Kingsley, baritone
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"School of the Air"	
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Ambassadors of Song
3:15	Male quartet	Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Caney Creek Crusaders	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	Pepper Young's Family	**Address by Alfred M. Landon**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"John's Other Wife"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy		Organ concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair.	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Benny Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Benny Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Speakers; music	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Consolairs"
4:45	What's the Answer?	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cafe Continental"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	"Novatone Time"	"Cafe Continental"	"Curtain Calls"; re-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	"Pinocchio"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	**Musical Americana: choir and orchestra**	"Mr. District Attorney";	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers.		dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	The Staley Players
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"I Love a Mystery";	Kay Kyser's College of	dramatization
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Harry James' Orchestra.	**"Good News of 1940"; music; comedy**	Sportswriters' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Harry James' Orchestra.		Sportswriters' Quiz	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Are**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	100th Ann.: Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch	**We Americans Basically a Moral People?"**	**Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Virginia Bruce; Donald Budge; Music Maids; orchestra**	Dance Orchestra	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money	Florence Wyman, Conrad Thibault; orch.		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; News			Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	New England Fellowship program
10:45	Music; weather				
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Concert Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	L. A. Philharmonic Or.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

Woonsocket Puts Big Dent In Depression

Continued from Page 1

eric W. Rounds, manager of the Woonsocket branch of the Rhode Island Industrial Trust Company.

"We have got to do something," asserted Mr. Rounds, a rather dynamic person. Their first move was to secure an option on the plant—an option which expired last night. Then the trio tried to rouse local interest in the project, but Woonsocket is a rather self-contained place. It is two-thirds French, the remainder is sharply divided into Irish, Italians, Jews and similar groups, each more or less keeping to itself, and not—in the past—over-given to the co-operative approach.

Must Be Broken

It was Mr. Carpenter who resolved that this must be broken down. He took his problem to the Kiwanis Club, explained the importance of Nyanza to the future of the community, asked for help. He made the same appeal to the Lions Club and on Feb. 13 the two groups held a joint meeting at which Mr. Rounds delivered a stirring appeal. Both Clubs voted that the industrial recession had gone far enough in Woonsocket, that it would be reversed, and that Nyanza would be the symbol of such reversal.

Somebody took a telephone book, ripped its pages apart, handed a few pages to each of the joint membership. "Call everybody in town on the 'phone," was the watchword, and the operaotrs had a busy time of it as the club members invited everybody in town to a big mass meeting in Nyanza Mill itself on the night of last March 14.

Heat and lights were turned on for the first time in eight years, the city plowed out the street, more than 1,000 people arrived to hear a series of speeches recounting Woonsocket's great industrial history, once one of the Nation's leading cotton textile centers, later—through heavy investments of French capital—one of the big woolen centers.

The seriousness of losing 25 mills and 7,000 jobs was stressed.

Then it was announced that ten days later, on March 25, some 125 volunteer workers would start on a money raising campaign. Subscriptions were to be sought that would be convertible later into stock at $10 a share. A total of $50,000 was to be raised, $35,000 for the mill, the balance for repairs and promotion.

Drive Organized

A regular Community Fund drive was organized with Mr. Rounds as general chairman and Arthur A. Pomfret of Kiwanis and Valmore M. Carignan of Lions as co-chairmen. Last night came the Victory Dinner.

The first tally, shouted from the floor by the various team captains to Chairman Rounds, found a total of $49,440 on the board, $560 short. Then, a man here would pop up and pledge an additional $50, another would shout for the floor from another spot and so the total was pushed up, Co-chairman Carignan nudged it over the top with a final pledge of $50. Some 1,500 persons had subscribed.

And then Mr. Rounds made a speech that he probably wouldn't have made in Woonsocket a year ago. "We have succeeded in this drive," he said in substance, "not as Frenchmen or Irishmen or Italians, or Jews or Portuguese, or any other race, but as Americans.

"When we are faced with a tough situation, we find we are all the same in our hearts, and we respond in the American way of hustling out and doing something about it.

"Now, we have broken down a lot of barriers in this drive. It's the first drive that I remember in Woonsocket for any purpose that has gone over the top, and it has gone over the top because we have worked together. Now, let's keep on working together and build something in Woonsocket that we can be proud of."

It was reported that a prospective offer is already in sight for purchase of the Nyanza property by a spark plug and automobile parts manufacturer, giving just the sort of diversity needed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, April 4

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Young Men at Work" a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy (transcribed).
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Dances." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo by Miss Taneko Seki. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A., PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:20 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 51.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Officials Smooth Way for Big Labor Board Poll at Bristol

Ninety per cent of the trouble that can come up at a National Labor Board election was being wiped out today in preparation for the largest automobile plant election to be held in New England, as part of the biggest Labor Board election to take place in the Nation.

The plant is the Bristol, Conn., unit of General Motors Corporation and the election the simultaneous balloting open to 150,000 workers in 59 General Motors plants in 12 States. The date is two week from today.

Employees at the Bristol plant will be given three choices: to select either of the two contesting automobile workers' unions, Congress of Industrial Organizations or American Federation of Labor, or else no union at all. If a majority picks one of the rival unions, it will become the sole collective bargaining agency for the plant.

List Checked

Today the voting list was checked over at Bristol by spokesmen from both unions in company with a representative of the New England office of the National Labor Relations Board at Boston.

"The company prepares a list of its workers, both employed and laid off, and we make rulings on challenges," commented Dr. A. Howard Myers, the New England Regional Director, who is in charge of the Bristol election.

"By getting the two parties together prior to the election, giving them a chance to go over the voting list and make what challenges they choose in advance, and by familiarizing them with our rulings on challenges, we can straighten out ahead of the election the bulk of the confusion that otherwise might occur on election day.

"There will still be some challenges on April 17, but the eligibility list for the election will largely be completed today.

"We are ruling on the basis of a general eligibility formula which was originally agreed to by the company and the two unions and is included in the board's order for the election."

Plant by Plant

No previous labor board election has embraced so many plants or so many workers. Decision will not be made by a majority of all the plants, but will be made plant by plant, and all those plants which choose the same union will hereafter be considered as a single bargaining unit.

Two of the General Motors elections will be held in New England, a second coming at Meriden, Conn. Both are New Departure Co. plants. The Bristol works, employing 3,400, is larger. The election at Meriden with 2,000 workers, which is nearer New York, comes under the jurisdiction of the New York office of the Labor Board.

The product of both of these subsidiaries of General Motors is principally ball bearings. Originally the plants made bicycle apparatus, and they still make some. Their name came years ago, it is said, from some new bicycle apparatus.

Balloting will start at 6 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. The ballot boxes will be opened for counting on the following morning at 10 a. m. all over the country.

The automobile industry does not have many large manufacturing units in New England. Larger Labor Board elections have been held in this region, particularly in the textile industry.

G. O. P. Regime in Bay State Said to Spell Better Business

Replying to charges that the Saltonstall administration was lax in handing out jobs, Edward J. Sirois, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, today declared that Massachusetts Republicans held the view that employment in the public service does not offer a cure for unemployment.

Mr. Sirois addressed the conference on Suffolk County Affairs held at the Women's Republican Club, but digressed from the general topic to support the present State administration.

"Spending large sums of money to give public jobs merely hamstrings industry," Mr. Sirois asserted. "The Saltonstall administration has given business in Massachusetts a chance to revive."

Evidence Given

As evidence that the Republican regime has brought better business to the Bay State Mr. Sirois stated that in 1939 new industries totaling 216 came into Massachusetts and 32 more came during the first two months of 1940. "This," he said, "is a distinct change in trend due to the Governor's financial policies."

"For the first time in a decade State administrative costs showed a downward trend in 1939," the speaker continued. "This is also a reversal of previous trends."

Declaring that the Republican Party does not want to undo social changes accomplished in the last decade, Mr. Sirois said its aim was simply to make them work.

Root of Evil

That Massachusetts Republicans have been doing that is evidenced, he said, by statistics of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. In the week ending Feb. 18 1939, one month after Mr. Saltonstall took office, only 44 per cent of the new claims for compensation were paid, the speaker said In the week ending Feb. 10, 1940, however, 89 per cent of the new claims were paid, he declared Continuing claims paid during the 1938 week were only 31 per cent and in the 1940 week 97 per cent were paid, Mr. Sirois stated.

Selection of purely administrative officials by popular election is at the root of the evil in Suffolk County, Richard A. Atkins, Assistant Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, another speaker told the meeting.

"As matters now stand, county employees are unavoidably at the mercy of political office holders. People who would revolt at the thought of electing a health commissioner or park superintendent solemnly troop to the polls to choose a register of deeds or a clerk of courts," Mr. Atkins declared.

He urged that some means be found of selecting county employees on the basis of merit and of protecting them from political interference after they are in office.

Referring to Suffolk County as one of the bad spots in the State, Major James W. H. Myrick congratulated the Women's Republican Club on throwing the spotlight of their forum on the conditions He declared that ward, city, State, and national political committees are necessary and told his listeners that they helped honest government when they got people to register and to vote. "I would like to see a law on the statute books compelling people to vote," Major Myrick declared.

Dr. Bressler Questions Ousting

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP) —Defending his nine-year Administration at Rhode Island State College, Dr. Raymond G. Bressler charged today that the "real reason" for his dismissal by the Board of Trustees of the State College was the "question of where the Administration of the College shall be centered."

Meanwhile, a student committee of seven chosen last night at a mass meeting of more than 1,000 students on the college campus in Kingston was scheduled to have an interview with Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today. The students had voted unanimously to ask the Governor to appoint an "impartial" committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding Dr. Bressler's ouster.

Talk of a student strike was stemmed by a written statement from Dr. Bressler read at the meeting in which he pleaded with the undergraduates not to disrupt the normal routine of the college.

First Lithuanian Ship-Crossing

When the steamship Denny sails from Boston tomorrow for Riga, Latvia, it will be the first time that a Lithuanian vessel has ever crossed the Atlantic, according to Capt. Ingfald Wexhall. The vessel was formerly a Nicaraguan ship used in carrying fruit between Mexico and New Orelans, and its registry was changed recently when the vessel was sold to Lithuania.

Lithuania is a small Baltic country with a short coastline, and the bulk of its merchant marine engages in coastwise trips, Captain Wexhall explained. The skipper of the Denny is a Norwegian, and his crew is made up of Scandinavians, Russians, and Greeks. There are no Lithuanians aboard, and the Captain said that upon arrival at Riga the ship would be used in the coastwise trade there.

Temperance Talks In Boston Planned

Discussions and forums aimed to widen temperance education will be held in Boston April 11-12, it was announced today by Mrs. Lelia D. Warren, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The conference will be composed of local and State society officers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national and world treasurer of the W. C. T. U., will be the presiding officer.

Speakers will include Miss Mildred Yates, president of the Youth Temperance Council of New England, Judge Emma Schofield and Miss Amy Fackt, graduate of the seminar on Alcohol Education recently held in Evanston, Ill.

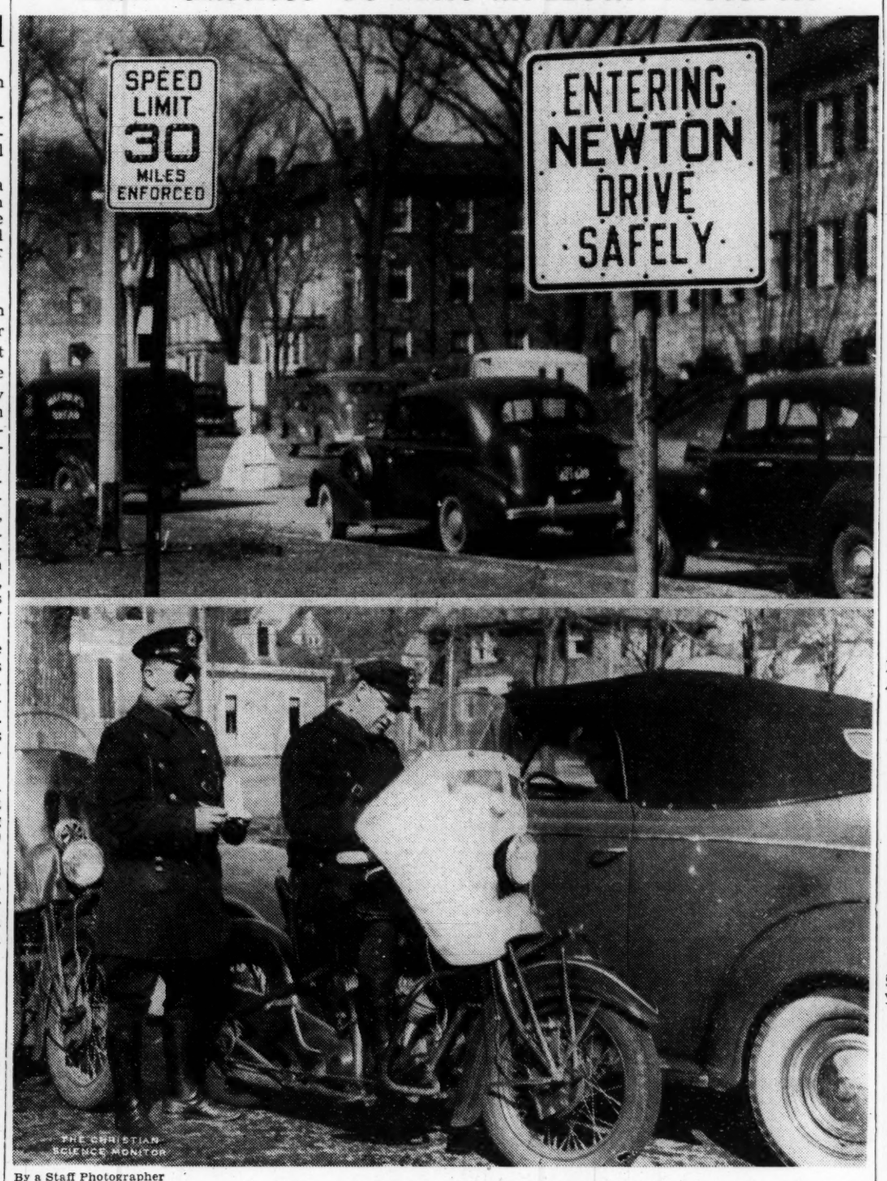
There will also be a speaking contest by the young matrons of the W. C. T. U., who will discuss various aspects of the temperance question.

Somerville Seeks Bata Shoe Plant

Alderman William J. Melley of Somerville forwarded an appeal recently to Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) to urge officials of the Bata Shoe company, ousted Czechoslovakian concern, to locate in Somerville.

Mr. Melley pointed out there is available industrial space, a decreasing tax rate, adequate police and fire protection, plus low fire insurance rates, proximity to Boston and direct shipping routes, as some of the advantages that Somerville has to offer.

Law Catches 30-Mile-an-Hour Motorist



By a Staff Photographer

Newton Enforces Speed Limit

Upper: Typical of Newton's new signposts are these directions posted on Commonwealth Avenue entering Newton. Lower: Officers McHugh and O'Donnell stop motorist in Newton Highlands. Many do not know the 30-mile limit is being imposed.

Newton's Drive on Speeding Declared 'Lawless' by A. L. A.

Continued from Page 1

ing 30 miles an hour for a distance of one-quarter of a mile."

Prima facie, in this instance, means the State must prove that a motorist is driving "so as to endanger" if tagged for going more than 30 miles an hour. Hence, the complications arising from a situation in which the opinions of the police are liable to be at variance with the opinions of motorists relative to the speeds they travel. Police say this variance always exists. But in most instances, they are fortified with "fixed" laws that are basic to their actions.

If a man picks a pocket, there is no doubt about his being a criminal. But if a motorist drives through Newton at more than 30 miles an hour, the question of whether or not he is a law violator becomes wholly a matter of conjecture. Since Newton has passed no City ordinance declaring a 30-mile-an-hour speed limit, police are basing tagging activities on the State law.

Regard for Conditions

In other words, the motorists are expected to drive with due regard for the particular conditions confronting them, whether they be congestion, proximity to schools, intersections or thickly populated districts. Apparently Newton police in the first two days of their drive have found that hundreds of motorists do not drive with regard for conditions.

Naturally, the police are trying to be reasonable. Ask any officer on the beat when he thinks of the 30-mile-an-hour limit and he probably will say, as some did this morning, that the bulk of drivers cannot be kept within this limitation. Yet Newton had to do something about mounting traffic accidents of the last few months. And it chose the 30-mile-an-hour stipulation to impress motorists with their responsibilities.

At the same time, few motorists realize, said the Automobile Association, that the State law allows them to go faster than 30 miles an hour, wherever conditions justify such speeds with safety. But here the conflict arises, since the officer on the curb may disagree with the motorist on what is reasonable and proper. If the judge upholds the officer the motorist becomes an involuntary law breaker whose only crime is that of "misjudgment." Naturally, the A. L. A. here refers to the bulk of honest-thinking and ordinarily law-abiding motorists.

Pike's Purpose Defeated?

Perhaps the sane thing to do under Newton conditions is to go no faster than 30 miles an hour, says the automobile group. But the 30-mile-an-hour speed restrictions on the Worcester Turnpike, for example, defeat the purposes of rapid transit for which the Pike was built at an average cost to motorists of $250,000 a mile? This is something to think about, the A. L. A. believes.

In thickly settled districts, the State law assumes a driver is operating "so as to endanger" if he goes more than 20 miles an hour. Here, again, the judgment of the motorist as to what constitutes "thickly settled" may honestly differ with police opinions.

In the matter of approaching intersections or rounding curves, the law says 15 miles is fast enough. While the law in this respect is more explicit, even here the chief burden of determining guilt is placed upon the courts if the motorist chooses to contest police judgments.

Uniformity Is Goal

The Legal Association's discussion of speed regulations is not intended to detract from Newton's appeal for safer driving, nor to interrupt other honest efforts to impress motorists with their responsibilities. On the other hand, the Association hopes to focus attention upon the need for uniform speed laws and traffic regulations and for the placing of speed guide posts along major routes. The State law does not allow for the posting of speed limits on State highways.

Motorists as a whole are not flagrant law violators, says the Association. This is taken to indicate that when 7 out of 10 motorists on the Worcester Turnpike seem inclined to violate the 30-mile-an-hour speed regulation, perhaps it is the law that needs changing rather than the habits of motorists.

In a test case not long ago on the Massachusetts law, the State Supreme Court said: "The real question in all these cases now is whether the speed is greater than was reasonable and proper, having due regard to traffic and the use of the way and the safety of the public, the burden being on the Commonwealth to show that it was."

Flexibility Revealed

The flexibility of the law is shown in the Supreme Court's statement that "in some cases a defendant may be convicted even if he has not exceeded the rate named in the prima facie clauses and in some he may be acquitted even though he may have exceeded it."

From this ruling the Automobile Association drew the conclusion that "the State law does not fix an absolute speed limit and hence differs from the Metropolitan Parkway System where a fixed limit of 30 miles an hour is in effect" but not generally enforced.

The Association did not believe that a fixed speed limit would be advisable for State highways, although it was favorable to the posting of signs which would establish "fixed" limits for certain known danger zones. The next step, it stated, is to enforce the "fixed" limits.

Precinct Revision Up In Brookline, Mass.

A conference of about 50 town officials of Brookline, Mass., has concluded that while re-districting of voting districts of the entire town might not be necessary, at least some of the precincts, particularly Precinct Nine, should be divided.

Steady addition to checklists and the limitation of one polling place to a precinct has combined to hamper voting and inconvenience voters, in certain districts, Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners, declared today. The Brookline Citizens' Committee is expected to take some action to cause a general revision of voting district lines.

Edison Rates Quiz Demand From Dever

A demand that the State Public Utilities Commission begin immediately its investigations of the electric light rates of the Boston Edison Company was issued today by Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General.

In a statement Mr. Dever charged that Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, is delaying the investigation "deliberately."

Mr. Cotton immediately denied the charge, with the explanation that the study would be started "as soon as possible."

"I would like to know what matters are of more immediate importance to Mr. Cotton than an investigation of the electric light rates affecting more than 350,000 customers of the Boston Edison Company," said Mr. Dever. "Is Mr. Cotton, who is the former Republican leader in the State Senate, attempting to follow as closely as possible the 'do nothing' program of the Republican Administration on Beacon Hill?"

Dover, N. H., Attorney Out for Governorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Clyde Keefe of Dover, an attorney, has entered the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. A few days ago the Dover Democratic City Committee announced that it would indorse Attorney Keefe, and the announcement takes the form of an acknowledgement of this indorsement. "I cannot refuse your indorsement," he declares. "I accept it. I'm in the field now not only to get the party nomination but to win the election."

Posted

smart Spring styles for women who love low heeled comfort

Top: In fine black kid, subdued stitching $12.75.

Center: In black, blue, or white kid $15.75. Also black gabardine - patent trim, or blue with calf trim $14.75. *Below:* In black or blue gabardine, calf accents $10.75.

Thayer McNeil

47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Wellesley Square, Wellesley

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the E. T. Slattery Company has enlarged its shop in Brookline will be of interest not only to those who live in Brookline, but to everybody.

Despite the fact that some people rather wondered if a branch shop would really pay (when they were in the throes of anticipation, way back 12 or 13 years ago), many people from many places have enjoyed motoring out to Brookline occasionally, rather than way into town to the parent store . . . and hence the need of the enlargement that has just taken place.

Now, if our sense of space is at all accurate, you have 16 or 17 more feet of store in which to browse around, to say nothing of air conditioning and fluorescent lighting. And incidentally along with men's furnishings there's a new service for brides, which does everything but walk down the aisle for her! Meaning that they'll even send out a Slattery Bride Counselor (especially trained, you understand) to see that every fold and drape is in place in the wedding gown!

Plotkin Bros. Also Expanding

For that matter, Brookline isn't the only place that's expanding. Because Plotkin Bros., right in town at 364 Boylston Street, is, too. They have a new third-floor space in their store, which takes care of the sports wear department and corset salon in particular, to better advantage. To say nothing of the addition of lots of fitting rooms; so you'll never have to wait your turn. And incidentally this is the time of their 31st anniversary sale.

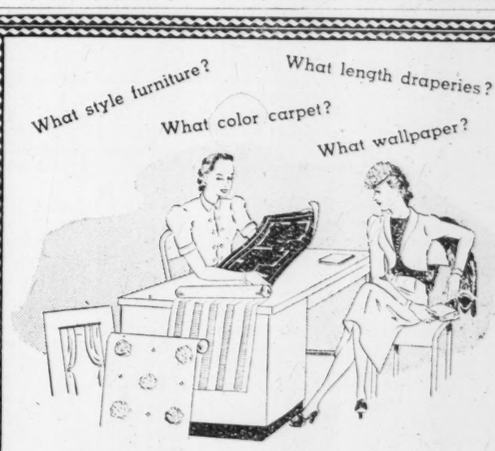
Supplementing Your Silverware

Speaking of sales reminds us of Hovey's annual spring sale that is in its heyday right now. With practically everything wearing a different price tag! We were reminded of spring and summer entertaining in large quantities when we saw some silverplate for something like only 11 cents each. Because many a time people like to entertain crowds of people; only to be hampered just because there isn't enough of the family silver to take care of them! Of course, if you're going terrifically formal, that might be an issue . . . but for regular purposes, especially buffet, there certainly could be no possible objections to using just such silverware as this. Furthermore, you can have one initial on it, to take away from the plainness. (Anyhow this simplicity means that it'll blend in with any silverware service you may have.) And you can get all kinds of eating implements . . . boullion spoons, oyster forks, butter spreaders, orange spoons, berry spoons, and so forth. Along with the good old knife and fork! In other words, you can make up a whole set, and have it all match, for comparatively little. At least that's certainly what we call a 26-piece service for six people, when it can be had for $2.75! Right in the silverware department, which is on the street floor.

That Foundation Garment a Business

When we were all wearing the dresses that belted in at the waistline and then flared out and left the skirt all loose, everything was all right. Because the flaws in one's figure weren't too noticeable. Now, however, with many dresses and suits made up in that more form-fitting long-torso effect, attention will be called to problems of the figure. Which, incidentally, may be accentuated by an ill-fitting foundation garment that you may pick up at random at some time. All of which may make you realize more than ever that the business of a foundation garment is indeed a business in the real sense of the word. And that time, as well as money, must necessarily be spent in that direction. Meaning proper and perhaps scientific fitting. We might suggest the Mahady Custom made garments that you can get at E. F. Mahady's, which is between Fairfield and Gloucester Streets, at 857 Boylston Street. Naturally they welcome you for a consultation at any time. If you wish to make a phone appointment, call Kenmore 7100.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.



Pray's Room Planning Service has the answers

Forget that frenzied search for the right color schemes. Pray's makes it all so very simple. In a foolproof and fascinating way, our trained co-ordinators build your rooms before your eyes so you're certain to get the result you want. They'll work with you, plan for you, help you budget, relieve you of tiresome details,—all at no additional expense over the cost of the furnishings purchased. For proof of Pray's Room Planners' ability to do a tasteful, complete home, we invite you to . . .

VISIT "HOUSE LIVABLE" Refurnished for Spring by our Room Planning Service. Open week days 9 to 5:30.

Pray's

BOSTON, MASS.

TREMONT ST. - AT PARK ST. SUBWAY

How do you do it, Mary? you always seem so happy now-a-days!

New MODERN COOKING with CP Gas Range brings better days for Mother and the whole family—

ONLY $119.70 and your old stove

May be purchased for less than $1.00 a week . . . and small down-payment.

SERVICE FEATURES: Automatic Top and Oven Lighting; One Giant and Three Standard Self-Lighting Burners with Simmer-Save; Smokeless Broiler; Precision, High-Speed or Low-Temperature Oven Burner.

SHOPPING is a lark when you're bubbling with happiness . . . an ordeal if you're all "tired out" to start with. Delicious MODERN COOKING of foods on a convenient automatic CP Gas Range makes light work of cooking and also saves money through conserving important food values otherwise boiled away or thrown down the drain with other methods.

Only the new simmer-save gas burner gives you the even, low temperature control necessary to true MODERN COOKING. This beautiful, easy-to-clean modern range also gives unequalled full-speed-ahead . . . faster, more tasty, *smokeless* broiling.

Enjoy a demonstration of thrifty Modern Gas Cooking at your nearest Gas Company office today.

News Note! LOWER-COST GAS — Now when you use over 2,000 cubic feet of gas per month, you enjoy a saving on all gas above that amount. Inquire today about this Money-Saving Gas Rate.

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100 ARLINGTON STREET HUBbard 7600

or at any authorized merchandising dealer

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	1,700,000
Previous day's sales	834,930
1940 volume to date	47,309,338
1939 volume to date	65,186,077

Steel Stocks Lead Rise In Active Market

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Steels led the stock market upward today in the heaviest trading this year.

Many shares sold at new highs for the spring move on advances ranging to more than 3 points. Motors, rubbers, chemicals and rails fell in step with the steels on the rise and prices near the final hour were about the highest of the day.

Transactions were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares for a full session, nearly double that of the previous session.

Quick to follow its lead when U. S. Steel shot through 60, which traders had been watching as a significant "resistance" point, were Bethlehem, Youngstown, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse and Youngstown Sheet.

Aircrafts and airlines ran into profit-taking after strong advances in previous sessions and some yielded fractions.

In the curb gains of fractions to more than a point were registered in Aluminum of America, Thew Shovel, United Aircraft Products and Grumman Aircraft.

Bonds in Broad Rise

Bonds enjoyed a broad advance today on buying which largely was prompted by a further rise in stocks.

Leaders of the upturn near the final hour, with gains running from fractions to 2 points or more, included St. Louis Southwestern 5s of '52, Rio Grande Western first 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Central New England 4s, Erie General 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

The rise established many new highs for the recent move, particularly in the utility and rail divisions.

U. S. Governments also kept pace, moving up 1-32d to around 12-32ds of a point.

Numerous foreign loans pushed up 1 to 4 points on light buying. Leaders included German General Electric 7s, Denmark 6s, Montevideo 7s, and Buenos 4¾s.

Sen. Lodge Asked To Oppose Stock Trading Ruling

By the Associated Press

Acting Governor Horace T. Cahill asked Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), of Massachusetts, to take action against a recent ruling of the New York Stock Exchange restricting its members from trading in other exchanges in its listed stocks.

Mr. Cahill, in a letter to the Senator, explained that while the rule applied to members of the New York Stock Exchange only, it had a direct effect on Boston Stock Exchange members who also belonged to the New York organization.

"It is obvious that any such forced exportation of Boston securities business to New York would aggravate our unemployment problem," Mr. Cahill said. "The Boston exchange would be forced to reduce its personnel and staffs of member concerns would be curtailed. Direct revenue from taxation of business conducted in the State would suffer as well."

A few days ago, John E. Yerxa, President of the Boston exchange, wrote a similar letter of protest to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dividend Declarations

Final

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Anchor H G pf	54 1-5c	..	Apr. 30	
Balaban Katz pf	$1.17	..	May 31	
Courtaulds	12 1-10c	..	Apr. 6	Feb. 29
Interim				
Br Am Tob Co	15 4-5c	Apr.	5	Feb. 29
Do 5% pf	5-3-10c	Apr.	5	Feb. 29
Roan Ant Cop M	6d	Apr.	20	
Irregular				
Am Air Filter	25c	..	Apr. 5	Apr. 1
Bellows & Co B	$1	..	Apr. 23	Apr. 15
Cables & Wire pf	Holders 5-2-5c	..	Apr. 5	Mar. 5
Cent Invest	5c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Decca Records	15c	..	May 28	May 14
Richardson Co	40c	..	Apr. 18	Apr. 6
Tombill, G M	10c	..	May 7	Apr. 15
Regular				
American Arts Works, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Am Air Filter pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 5	Apr. 1
Am Can Co	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Am Equit Assur	25c		Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Am Factors	10c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 10
Cerro de Pasco C	10c	M	May 30	May 10
City Water Co of Chat'n'ga 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Coca Cola Bot (Chicago)	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Davenport Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Dome Mines	50c		May 1	Apr. 12
Emp Group Assoc	25c	Q	July 20	Jun. 29
Fall River Tr Co	$1	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 16
Fanstee! Met pf	$1	Q	May 1	Mar. 29
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jun. 30	Jun. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Hallnor Mines	$1.25	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 14
Heverty Furniture Cos Inc $1.50 pf	15c	C	June 1	May 15
Inc Investors	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Kokomo Water Wks 6% pf	15c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 4
Koolenay B G M	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Lane Bryant pf	4c		Apr. 22	Apr. 15
Leath & Co $2.50 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Lincoln Alliance Bk & Trust Co (Rochester, N. Y) 4% cum conv pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Monmouth Consol Water Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 1
Natl Bank of Auburn (N.Y.)	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Nat Ex Bk Wheeling	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Newberry (J J) pf A	$1.25	Q	June 1	Mar. 30
New Eng Confectionery Co	25c	Q	Mar. 29	May 16
No River Ins	$1.50	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 22
Ohio P S 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	May 1	May 24
Do 6% pf	50c	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Pac Nat Bk (Seattle, Wash)	$2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Do	$2	..	June 29	June 29
Pitts B&L Erie RR	75c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Pub Elec Lt Co	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Simpson Co (R)	$3	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Spiegel Inc	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	June 15	Apr. 15
Tombill Gold Mines	10c		May 7	June 1
Tri-Co Tel 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tr Indus Shrs	1 1-10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United Corp pf	75c	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 30
Unit Nat Corp non-cum pfc pf	10c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 27

Pathe Film Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pathe Film Corporation reported consolidated net profit for 1939 of $424,489, or 64 cents a common share, compared with $77,158, or 4 cents a share, in 1938.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69	69	69	
50	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	
9	7⅛	Adams Express	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
263⅛	21	Adam-Millis(1)	8	253⅛	247⅛	253⅛	+ ⅞
191½	178⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	181½	181½	181½	
581⅛	481⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	26	51	497⅛	51	+1⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Apr 2
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	5	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
148⅜	103¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	133¼	121½	131¼	+ ⅞
1⅞	1⅜	Alleghany pr pf	3	161½	161¼	161½	+ ⅛
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	47	24⅛	225⅛	24	+1½
123⅛	9⅛	Allen Industries	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (.60)	7	179¼	177	179¼	+ ¼
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	Apr 1
15	13½	Allied Mills	3	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	9	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (.5)	5	69½	69½	69½	Apr 2
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	32	37⅜	353⅜	37⅜	+1½
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	3	14½	14½	14½	
23⅜	15⅜	Amal Leather	16	2	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 29
163¼	141¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	5	56½	55	56½	+2
21	18¼	Am Ai. Ch (.30e)	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
68½	41¾	Am Airlines	28	69	67	68¾	+1⅛
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	14	113⅜	10¼	113⅜	+1
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	17	8	7¾	8	
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	7	41½	41½	41½	
116½	112	Am Can (4)	1	115	115	115	− ¼
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	174	174	Apr 2
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	18	27½	25⅞	27½	+1⅜
23½	19¼	Am Car pf	7	44	42	44	+2¾
109	106	Am Ch&C (.40e)	9	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
138	133	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
9⅜	6	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136⅞	136¾	136¾	+ ¼
8¼	6⅝	Am Coltype(¼e)	11	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Com Alco	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
3¼	2½	Am Crystal Sug	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am Encaus Til	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
24¼	18	Am & For Pow	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	21¼	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	32	24⅛	23	24⅛	+1⅜
106	103¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	25	273¼	261⅜	271½	+1¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
353¼	287⅜	Am Haw SS (1)	41	34	33	34	+1⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	21	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
66	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	15	66¼	66	66	+ ¾
37⅛	23⅜	Am Ice	19	37⅜	33¼	37⅛	+ ¼
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	− ¾
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	3	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
42½	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	42	42	42	Apr 2
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	52⅜	52	52¼	+ ¼
223¼	181⅜	Am Locomotive	16	21¼	20	21¼	+ ¼
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	3	57	54	57	+3
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	51	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	+1
25⅜	22⅜	Am M & Metal	1				− ⅛
121	119	Am Metal (¾e)	4	24¼	24	24¼	
	51¼	Am Met 6%pf(.6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
63¼	51¼	Am Power & Lt	40	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
54	43	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	12	59½	58	59¼	+1¼
105⅜	85⅛	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	14	90⅜	49½	50½	+1⅜
17½	13⅜	Am Rad & St S	15	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
10	6¼	Am Roll Mill	31	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+1⅛
12¾	11¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	67	67	67	+1
11⅜	9⅛	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
52½	46	Am Seat (1⅞g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
1463¼	142	Am Sm&R(1⅞c)	32	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
70	64⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	Apr 1
333⅛	253¾	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66	66	66	M'r 29
13⅜	12	Am Steel F (¼e)	51	30¼	28⅞	30	+1⅛
17¼	15	Am Stores (¼e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Apr 2
23⅜	18⅜	Am Stove (¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 1
93	81	Am Sugar Ref	5	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	− ⅛
18	14¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	9	86¾	86	86	
175¼	167¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	169⅜	169⅜	169⅜	
89	85	Am T & T (9)	7	173¼	142⅜	173¼	+ ⅝
90¾	86¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	87½	87	87½	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	89	88½	88	+ ½
55⅜		Am Tob pf (6)	3	149¾	148¾	148¾	−1
123⅜	83¼	Am Type Fdrs	14	55⅜	51¼	55⅜	+ ½
99	95	Am Water Wks	90	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	7	Am W W pf (6)	2	98½	98½	98½	Apr 2
47¼	39	Am Woolen	7	8¾	8	8⅛	− ⅛
73¼	53¼	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	42⅜	42	42⅜	
40⅛	39	Am Zinc L & S	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
31⅜	26⅛	Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
38½	35	Anaconda (¼e)	111	30¼	29⅛	30¼	+1⅛
225⅜	19	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	
1107⅛	1107⅛	Anchor H (.70g)	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
15	11	Anch H $5 pf (5)	10	1107⅛	1107⅛	1107⅛	
37⅜	21⅛	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
35½	31½	A P W Paper	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
110	106½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	
6¼	5⅛	Arch Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Apr 1
57	46¼	Armour Ill	41	57⅜	53⅜	53¾	+ ¼
64¾	58½	Armour Ill p pf	15	55½	53¾	55½	+ ¼
41⅞	37	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
10⅞	10	Arm Cork (¼e)	8	42⅞	41⅜	42⅞	+1⅛
9½	5⅛	Arnold C (3ae)	5	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ½
9	7¼	Artloom Corp	5	10½	10¼	10½	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	+ ½
85	70	Assd Dry Goods	8	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ½
45	36⅝	As DG 2pf(93¼k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
325¼	211½	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	−3¼
55	50½	Atch T & S F	48	24	23	24	+1
23½	16¼	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	55	55	55	
18	13¾	Atl Coast Line	10	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
233⅛	201½	Atl G&W In pf	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	M'r 20
110	107⅜	Atl Refining (1)	21	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
97⅜	87⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Apr 1
51	47½	Atlas Corp (1⅔g)	8	9	9	9	
73	63	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅜
6⅜	6	Atlas Plow (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 26
2⅞	1½	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	
21⅝	17⅛	Austin Nichols	2	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
73⅛	6	Aviation Corp	59	1¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	48	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	+1¼
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	14	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¾e)	5	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	7½	Barker Bros	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	20	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ¼
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	18	34¾	34	34	− ⅜
30¼	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	14	31½	30½	31½	+1¼
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	2	110	109¾	110	+1½
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
35¼	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	64	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 20
83¼	70⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	36½	36¼	36¼	Apr 1
122⅛	113	Beth Cs 7% pf (7)	3	122	122	122	+ ½
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	9	22¼	21	22¼	+ 2¼
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	41	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	21	20½	21	+ ¼
27⅝	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	38	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	8	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ½
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	15	24	23¼	24	+ ¼
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	58	24¼	23½	24	+ ¼
3¼	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12⅜	10¼	Bridgeport B	18	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	78	23	21⅞	23	+1⅛
39⅜	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38¾	38⅜	38¾	Apr 1
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53	53	53	M'r 29
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	100	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ½
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	93½	93½	93½	+2½
61	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	15	62	61¼	62	+1
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	15	23¼	22¼	23¼	+1¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(1⅔e)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 29
28¾	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	16	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	18	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	45	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ½
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	102	6¼	5¾	6	+ ¼
26⅛	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	19	26¼	25	26¼	+ ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ½
21⅝	16	Burling Mill (1)	43	21½	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	11¼	11	11	
47⅜	31⅜	Bush Terminal	7	35⅜	33⅜	35⅛	+ ⅛
75⅜	65⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	6	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	
23	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	6	23¼	22⅜	22¾	− ⅛
41⅜	31⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	33¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	Byers (AM) Co	11	13	12⅛	13	+1
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½

C

56⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	6	23¾	23½	23½	− ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
17⅜	13⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	15	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	12	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
18⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	35	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅜
23⅜	16½	Can Dry	4	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
68⅛	43¼	Canadian Pacific	13	6	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
401½	373¼	Cannon M (½e)	1	383¼	383⅛	383⅜	− ¼
53⅜	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 1
24	20	Carpent (½e)	3	25⅞	24⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
31⅜	21½	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	2	69	68⅜	69	+1
317⅜	263⅜	Caterpill Tr (2)	15	51	50	51	+1¾
121½	97⅜	Celanese (1a)	105	32½	30¾	32½	+ ⅜
243⅜	213¼	Celotex Corp	39	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
33⅜	25⅜	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	25⅜	22	22⅜	
5½	4¼	Cent Foundry	4	3⅛	3	3	
9	6¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
6	5⅛	Cent Violetta S	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 2
41½	37	Century Rib M	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	M'r 13
83⅜	61¼	Cerro de Pasco	5	39	38¾	39	+ ¾
20⅝	18¼	Cert-teed Prod	2	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¾
26¾	21	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Apr 1
29½	15	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
42⅜	38¾	Checker Cab	2	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
97½	94	Ches&Ohio(2.15)	29	41	40	41	+1
		Ches & O pf (4)	2	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Apr 2

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	11	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	3	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
21⅛	18⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10⅜	10½	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	0	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 27
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 26
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr 2
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
6⅜	4⅜	Childs Co	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	114	89¼	86¾	89¼	+ ¾
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 1
39⅞	28	Clark Equip(1a)	6	39½	38½	39⅜	+ ⅞
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	4	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	12	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅜
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	43	45⅜	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅜
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	3	131	130½	131	Apr 2
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61½	61½	61½	Apr 2
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	28	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	6	33⅞	33⅜	33½	+ ¼
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	8	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
73⅜	53⅜	Col Gas & Elec	165	67⅛	65⅞	67⅛	+ ¾
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ¾
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	21½	21½	21½	
9⅜	8⅞	Col Carb (1e)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	10	46¼	45¾	45⅞	− ⅛
108½	104	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	107½	107½	107½	
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¾
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	−1
15⅞	13	Coml Solvents	57	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¾
73¼	62⅝	Com'th & South	301	13⅜	1¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	30⅞	Cons Edison (2)	76	32¼	31¾	32⅛

Commerce and Finance

SEC Member Finds Investment Trust Mismanagement 'Shocking'

Business and Industry

Georgia Seeks Way to Raise Buying Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The recent surveys made by Georgia's Fact-Finding Commission, the Governmental Research Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Industrial Development Council of Georgia, and their relation to the problem of general development of the State, have brought to light the importance to per capita income, of trade, manufacturing, and raw materials. This importance is now further emphasized by release of some current industrial statements.

These statements reveal that a significant proportion of this money is made available to a community through a combination of assembly, sales and distribution activity of a single industry, as shown in the case of the General Motors Corporation, in Atlanta.

In 1939 this company's pay roll, here, reached a figure of $3,106,969, increasing from $2,335,258 in 1938. With one large production line, several service units and State and regional executive offices, as well as a financing activity, the magnitude of the General Motors contribution to the locale of Atlanta has been a decided factor in the per capita expenditure backlog of Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

Room for Industrialization

The whole subject of the importance of industry to the State was brought out by W. H. Barnwell, Industrial Agent of the Georgia Power Company, who, speaking for that company, recently advised a West Georgia Chamber of Commerce that the surface only of industrial opportunity in the State had been penetrated.

Drawing a comparison between the results of industrialization in Georgia and that in eastern communities, Mr. Barnwell pointed out that lower cost labor in the Southeast is an actual economic advantage which exists naturally and that attempts to equalize the scale with that of other regions is a mistake.

Citing that, despite all of the State's advantages in these labor costs, excellent climate and abundance of raw materials, Georgia's per capita purchasing power is only $299 per year as compared to $900 in New York, and an average of $615 for industrialized areas as a whole, Mr. Barnwell made a plea for development of worthwhile industries in the communities adapted to such activity.

In the opinion of Preston S. Arkwright, President of the Georgia Power Company and a leader in activity in the State to encourage the establishment of sound, profitable industry, too little attention is directed to the more vitally necessary function of developing safe-margin producing industries.

Mr. Arkwright points out that modern industry requires, first of all, adequate capital, and that this is seldom locally available, first because of the magnitude of capital necessary to weather the process of permanent establishment of a successful industry, which must expect ups and downs pending final success, and second, that the magnitude and nature of investment money locally available is such as to be seldom willing to assume the risk of any considerable industrial development

A further factor which must be taken heavily into account, Mr. Arkwright pointed out, was the slight degree to which present industries enhance by manufacturing the value of the raw materials they handle. Typical instances of this are the yarn and the gray-goods cloth mills of the State and the ceramic plants, the majority of both industries providing little markup in their processing compared to those elsewhere which, by achieving the actual finishing and ornamenting processes, accomplish the ultimate profit margin possible in their field.

Stability Is Needed

Appraisal by local industrial leaders of the type of industry which has really meant lasting value to the Southeast brings them to the inevitable conclusion that there is another necessary factor in such an industry, that of permanence, a stability based upon integration into a background that is, here, basically agrarian.

All the studies made, to date, and the opinions of the most avowed industrialists here have recognized that while the industrial growth is desirable, and highly essential, it works out best when it is so designed as to be capable of absorbing and fitting the available local labor into its scheme. A large proportion of this personnel, here, all the studies show, is still a long way from possessing skill that is adapted to industrial use.

Because of the necessity in this section of the country for adjustment of the worker personnel between a background of farm activity and a need for factory workers, observers believe that this region is nearer than any other in the United States to being a fertile soil for trial of the principle, propounded by Henry Ford and others, of complementing factory time and income through an industrialization plan which is supplemented by small farming activity.

It is pointed out, however, that Ford's interests in Georgia have been largely centered in a region that is little industrialized and that they savor of improvements in farm technique rather than experimenting with the comprehensive economy he suggests.

Coast Building Best in 10 Years

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Pacific Coast builders hammered out a 10-year construction record in March.

Building permits in the 10 largest Pacific Coast cities rolled over the $18,000,000 dollar mark for the first time since the Associated Press started its monthly survey in 1930.

The 8,820 permits, totaling $18,459,000, jumped nearly $5,500,000 over February.

March building topped the previous record for the decade, made just a year ago, by nearly $1,000,000.

Indianapolis Utility Issue Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co., and the First Boston Corp., are heading an underwriting group offering 714,835 shares of Indianapolis Power & Light Company common stock, without par value, at $24 per share. Of the stock offered, 68,855 shares represent new financing by the company, and 645,980 shares, the total now outstanding, are held by Charles True Adams, as trustee of the estate of Utilities Power & Light Corporation.

Net proceeds from sale of the 68,855 new shares will be used toward reimbursing the company's treasury for capital expenditures.

Prior to or contemporaneously with the sale by the company of 68,855 common shares, the company plans to sell 2,500 shares of its $100 par value, 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock at private sale. Upon completion of the present financing, the company's capitalization will consist of a $37,000,000 funded debt; 115,777 shares of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock currently outstanding; 24,814 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, of which 22,314 are now outstanding; and 714,835 shares of Common Stock.

For 1939, consolidated net income of the company and its subsidiaries amounted to $2,210,813, compared with $1,941,965 in 1938, and $1,756,942 in 1937. Actual income for 1937, 1938, and 1939, after dividends on preferred stock outstanding in those years, was equivalent to $1.35, $1.63, and $2.05 per share, respectively, on the 645,980 shares of common stock then outstanding.

Other members of the offering group include:

Glore, Forgan & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Shields & Company; White, Weld & Co.; A. C. Allyn and Company, Inc.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Company; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Lee Higginson Corporation; F. S. Moseley & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.

Small Business Organizations Form One Unit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two small businessmen's organizations merged to form the American Association of Independent Small Business.

James G. Daly of Columbus, Ohio, who was President of the Little Business Conference called by former Secretary Roper in 1938, was elected President of the new group, which brought together the American Federation of Little Business, Inc., and the Smaller Business of America, Inc.

Other officers chosen included: Alfred C. Gaunt, Methuen, Mass., John K. Breedin, Columbia, S. C., and Wallace D. Kimball, Long Island City, N. Y., Vice-Presidents; M. R. Bernhardt, Lenoir, N. C., Vice-Chairman; John P. Stafford, Easton, Md., Treasurer.

Power Output Is 9.6 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Power output in the United States dropped to 2,422,287,000 kilowatthours in the week ended March 30, fourth decline in a row, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest production was .1 of 1 per cent below 2,424,350,000 kilowatthours the preceding week but was 9.6 per cent ahead of 2,209,971,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago were reported by the Institute as follows:

New England 4.3, Middle Atlantic 6.2, Central Industrial 11.8, West Central 6.8, Southern States 8, Rocky Mountain 20.9, Pacific Coast 9.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $18,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $467,000,000.

The week ended March 27 and the total represented a decrease of $18,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $611,000,000.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose to 287 during the week ended March 28 from 253 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 310 in the comparable 1939 week.

U. S. Control Of Investment Trusts Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—A member of the Securities Commission has proposed Federal regulation of investment trusts to end what he termed a "shocking" record of mismanagement in the business.

Testifying at the opening of a Senate banking subcommittee hearing on a regulatory measure by Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, Roberty E. Healy asked on behalf of the commission that Congress enact the legislation at this session.

Says SEC Agrees

"I am convinced, as is the entire commission," he said, "that unless these companies are supervised they will represent a source of injury to the investor exceeding any social or economic function they may serve."

Mr. Healy testified that in the last 15 years the American public invested more than $7,000,000,000 in investment trusts and investment companies the assets of which are now valued at approximately $4,000,000,000, representing a capital shrinkage of approximately $3,000,000,000.

The witness said that not all investment companies had been guilty of "abuses" found by the SEC in an investigation.

"But I must say," he asserted, "that, considered as a whole, the record of the industry is shocking. The most pessimistic prophets of the dire consequences of the investor of unregulated investment trusts has been justified."

Mr. Healy expressed the opinion that the proposed legislation would tend to restore public confidence in them.

Good Service Heeded

"These organizations," he said, "Could then perform the vital functions of furnishing honest and unbiased investment management to the large group of small investors who require this service. These organizations might then become a vital factor in furnishing capital for industry in the stimulation of national recovery."

Among other things, Mr. Healy said, the bill would require registration of officers, directors, managers and underwriters of investment trust companies so as "to prevent persons with unsavory records from occupying these positions where they have so much power and where faithfulness to the fiduciary obligations is so important."

Also, he said, the measure would impose specific conditions to insure observance of the "fundamental fiduciary obligations" of management and require investment companies to "follow more conservative standards" in their capital structure and conform to certain accounting practices.

Kodiak, Alaska, Old Frontier Town, Welcomes Opening of Its First Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — The first bank in the town of Kodiak opened its doors on March 4 1940. Approximately 300 persons were present for the initial launching of the Bank of Kodiak, and were welcomed by the president, Mr. O. A. Torgerson, and its directors, W. J. Erskine and Ben Krafft of Kodiak and F. A. Hansen of Cordova.

Kodiak was one of the first settlements in the North Pacific Even while a Continental Congress was debating the merits and demerits of the proposed United States Constitution in 1780, Alexander Shellikoff, a Russian nobleman, sailed around the Aleutian Islands and founded the fur trading post of Kodiak. And there still may be seen remains of the Russian days—the Russian Church with its chimes, and a few marks of the old flour mill. Wheat was transported from the Russian colony on the Russian River in California and ground in Kodiak flour mills.

Ever since the American purchase Kodiak has merely been a little known outpost of civilization, consisting of approximately 100 persons. The commencement of operations on the Kodiak naval base last fall has not only brought this little frontier town to the foreground, but has been the means of increasing its population.

Drop in Italy's Reserve of Gold

ROME (AP)—Italy's gold reserve diminished 543,000,000 lire (about $27,000,000), or about 15 per cent, during 1939, the annual report of the Bank of Italy disclosed.

The reserve on Jan. 1, 1940, was 3,131,600,000 lire (about $156,500,000), compared with 3,674,000,000 lire on Jan. 1, 1939.

The figures include both the actual gold reserve and the bank's holdings of foreign currencies considered the equivalent of gold.

Gold coverage of the lira on Jan. 1, 1940, was about 13 per cent, compared with about 20 per cent a year earlier. Bank note circulation was 24,432,000,000 lire on last Jan. 1, an all time high, but by March 1 it had declined to 22,644,000,000 lire.

Financial circles said that increased governmental expenditures largely accounted for by national defense necessities were responsible for the shrinkage of the gold reserve.

The report pointed out that the United States held approximately 70 per cent of the world's supply of monetary gold and added:

"In this situation the problem of redistribution of gold in the world becomes ever more serious."

Beneficial Industrial Loan Reelects Its Directors

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—All directors of the Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation were reelected at the annual meeting of stockholders.

President Charles H. Watts reported consolidated net income of $6,318,984 for the corporation and subsidiaries in 1939. This amount, he said, was 16.85 times the annual dividend requirements of $2.50 share on the 150,000 shares of prior preference stocks.

Consolidated net income applicable to common stock was $5,943,984, equivalent to $2.56 a share

The report stated that 384 personal finance subsidiaries in 28 states and Canada made loans aggregating $125,114,229 in 1939, or an increase of $23,470,696 over the amount lent in 1938.

Compulsory Netherlands Loan In Prospect If New Loan Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The military mobilization costs daily an enormous amount (estimated at 1,700,000 florins, about $914,000) and it is nearly impossible to finance these expenditures. In December, 1939, the Netherlands Government issued its first loan since September for public subscription. This loan amounted to 300,000,000 florins and bore an interest level of 4 per cent. Owing to the fact that the interest was about ½ per cent below the prevailing level on the investment market, the loan was a failure, as the public subscriptions only realized 95,000,000 florins.

The Netherlands Government announced on Feb. 16 public subscription on a second loan, also of 300,000,000 florins, which is to bear an interest of 4 per cent, and is to be issued at par. In view of the fact that these two loans serve for consolidation of floating debt, originating from normal capital expenditures, which are no result of the present abnormal circumstances, the new loan is also to be repaid within 40 years.

Of Unusual Character

Owing to the failure of the previous loan the new one is of an unusual character—the Netherlands Government threatening the issue of a compulsory loan should the present voluntary loan result unfavorably. The Netherlands floating debt amounts at present to about 800,000,000 florins. The consolidation of this sum and the financing of military expenditure of about 620,000,000 florins yearly are expected to render necessary in the near future the issue of still more Government loans.

If subscriptions to the present voluntary "cane behind the door" loan are less than 300,000,000 florins the Government is to issue a compulsory loan bearing an interest of only 3 per cent and repayable within 15 years, with a subscription duty for:

1. Private persons, living in the Netherlands, who pay property tax for properties above 30,000 florins. It is calculated that, according to the scale proposed by the Government, the average subscription percentage for the properties concerned will be 1½. The private properties are estimated at about 10,000,000,000 guilders, so that about half the loan would be acquired from private properties.

2. Investment companies, insurance companies, savings banks, etc., would have to subscribe for an amount equal to 2 per cent of the total value of their properties. The value of these properties amounted to 1,447,000,000 florins at the end of 1938, so that the compulsory subscriptions of these companies would amount to about 30,000,000 florins.

3. Corporations would have to subscribe for an amount equal to 50 per cent of the sum paid as dividends and bonuses—under the dividend and bonus tax—for the financial year May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939. The yield of such subscriptions can be estimated at about 125,000,000 florins.

Success of Issue Seen

Viewing the fact that the Government needs the money and that the loan is of national interest, it is generally expected that the present issue will succeed. It is clear that the business world received the conditions of the "semi-compulsory" loan with little enthusiasm, as it is very difficult for business corporations to invest large sums especially in the present unusual times, because of the necessity of holding reserves as liquid as possible. However, it is thought that many corporations will subscribe to the present 4 per cent "voluntary" loan, to avoid 3 per cent bonds in a compulsory loan.

Owing to the special character of the present loan the Netherlands Bank is prepared to make arrangements for those companies whose liquid assets do not allow them to subscribe to the Government issue. In this case the Bank is prepared to grant advances on collateral of the bonds, with a surplus of 10 per cent.

These facilities of the Netherlands Bank are, however, not altogether favorable, since the Bank claims a declaration that companies, borrowing money for payment on bonds, do not dispose of sufficient funds for this payment and do not own gold, foreign claims such as foreign notes, and balances in foreign currency. These restrictions are intelligible. If the advances of the Netherlands Bank on collateral of bonds of Government issue reached a large extent, the result would be an equivalent increase in the note circulation. The present circulation of 1,100,000,000 florins is not low for a country like the Netherlands and in view of the inflationary tendency an important increase in circulation would open no inviting perspectives.

Consequences of Loan

With regard to the consequences of the loan on business life, opinions are mixed. The lending policy of the Government is expected very probably to influence the dividend policy of the Netherlands corporations for the year 1939. Contrary to the custom in the United States, Netherlands companies do not pay quarterly dividends; they only pay dividends after the annual meetings of shareholders which generally take place in the second quarter of the new year, so that important events in the first months of the new financial year can influence the extent of the dividends paid. It is even rumored that large companies which would have to subscribe for large amounts on the compulsory loan are considering paying only a small dividend in cash and a bonus in Government bonds.

For private investors the situation is entirely different. An average percentage of 1½ of their properties is not so high. Moreover the financial position of the Netherlands Government remains unimpaired, while a yield of 4 per cent from investments is still good. For insurance companies there would also be no large objections for investment of only two per cent of the value of its properties in the prospective compulsory loan.

Rise in Industrial Output Seen by May

With industrial output currently running below consumption, and stocks of goods on hand trending downward, an expansion in production is expected by May, according to the latest weekly Report of the United Business Service.

Further contraction in industrial activity has occurred during March, but the rate of downtrend in recent weeks has slackened perceptibly. Chief reason for this rounding-out movement, as measured by weekly production indexes, is the fact that the decline in output has been sharper than the slump in demand.

Inventory trends, which had been rising until mid-January, leveled off in February, and have been slightly downward through March.

Pacific Telephone Net In 1940 Below Year Ago

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A net income of $2,873,426 for the first two months of 1940 was reported by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a decline from the $2,897,576 for the corresponding months of 1939. The company's gross income was higher for the period this year.

Increased pay rolls and taxes were cited by N. R. Powley, President of the company, in explaining the situation.

Head of Curb Wants Review Of SEC Rules

NEW YORK (AP)—George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, has sent letters to the heads of the nation's security exchanges to sound out sentiment for a Congressional review of SEC legislation.

Mr. Rea, one-time Buffalo bond salesman who assumed command of the curb a year ago after a banking interlude in Hawaii, recently seconded the Investment Bankers Association in an organized move for an investigation of the Federal Securities and Exchange laws.

To the presidents of 22 exchanges, he submitted for comment a resolution calling for review of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives.

"Many with whom I have talked, both here and in Washington, share with me the belief that the securities legislation has tended to block the normal processes of investment and to continue the problem of unemployment," his letter said.

"Some make specific suggestions for amendments and revision, but many others merely cite cases of unnecessary delay, expense or restriction attributable to such legislation.

"The volume of suggestions and more particularly the volume of such cases indicate to me that a review is essential.

"The experience accumulated during the last six years by those engaged in the securities business enables us to point out defects which have appeared in those statutes and their administration."

He added the belief "that a Congressional committee is the appropriate body to hear all groups and to weigh the evidence and the suggestions."

"We are today suffering from the effects of hasty and perhaps intemperate legislation," his letter asserted.

$100,000,000 Plan Of Expansion Begun By Chicago Edison

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles Y. Freeman, Chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting that major projects contemplated for 1940, 1941 and 1942, together with replacements and expansion, involved an outlay of about $100,000,000.

"Sufficient funds," he said, "should be available to meet these expenditures without the need for new financing."

The company's construction program for 1940, involving expenditure of approximately $42,000,000 Mr. Freeman said, now was fully under way. Two major projects will provide over 200,000 kilowatts of additional electric generating capacity at two stations, half of which is to be ready this fall and the remainder in the fall of 1941.

Awards Employees

Col. J. Frank Drake

President of the Gulf Oil Corporation, who, on behalf of W. L. Mellon, Chairman, and the Board of Directors, announced service awards to 10,000 employees, or 40 per cent of the entire organization, who have been with the company from 10 to 38 years.

Illinois Central Is Authorized To Lower Grain Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Illinois Central Railroad to reduce rates 1 to 6 cents per 100 pounds on grain shipments sent from Illinois to New Orleans, La., and Gulfport, Miss., for export.

The reductions, effective immediately, will apply on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley from all points in Illinois on lines of the Illinois Central and from some points on lines of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.

The rates originally were scheduled to become effective August 10, 1939, but were suspended by the ICC. Protestants included the Public Utilities Commission of South Dakota, the Sioux City (Iowa) Grain Exchange, the Minneapolis Traffic Association, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Indianapolis Board of Trade

Present rates on grain for export from the Illinois origins range from 19 to 29 cents. The new rates will range from 18 to 23 cents. While the reductions range from 1 to 6 cents, the ICC said the rates reduced by 6 cents predominate.

The Illinois Central proposed the reductions to meet competition of water carriers.

"It has not been shown that the reduced rates are unduly low, or that they are less than reasonably compensatory," the ICC said in lifting the suspension. "The record is persuasive that these rates if permitted to become effective would increase respondent's (Illinois Central) revenues."

The ICC said combination truck-barge rates from Illinois points to New Orleans ranged from 12.6 to 15.84 cents.

Pelley Thinks Freight Rates On Just Basis

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, declared that despite much talk about freight rate differentials between the East and South, "it happens that the average revenue received by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight a mile is just about the same in each of the territories."

Mr. Pelley addressed a Kiwanis luncheon meeting at which railroads here were co-sponsors.

He said an impression that southern freight rates generally were higher than those in the East was usually the result of an arithmetical comparison of the first-class rate. He said such comparison "does not present the situation as it is."

Much of the traffic in the East moves on what are known as class rates, Mr Pelley said, while in the South and West, "which are great producers of basic commodities such as agricultural products, lumber and the like, the great bulk of all freight moves on special commodity rates which are fixed so that these commodities can reach distant markets."

"While the basis of freight rates differs in the different territories," Mr. Pelley explained, "it happens that the average revenue received by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight a mile is just about the same in each of the territories.

"In the East, excluding the Pocahontas region, the average in 1939 was 1.009 cents per ton-mile; in the South, also excluding Pocahontas, it was 1 cent; in the West it was 1.002 cents. The Pocahontas region, lying between East and South, is excluded in this calculation because of the specialized traffic of the railroads in that region, consisting largely of coal, generally moving in solid train lots.

"As the Interstate Commerce Commission has pointed out in numerous cases, the relatively higher class rates in the South and West make possible a lower level of commodity rates in those territories than might otherwise be possible. It should also be noted that those products on which special commodity rates are provided are generally those commodities which most vitally involve the welfare of the territory."

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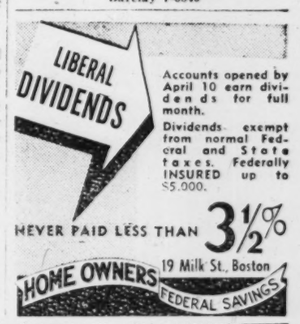
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Indianapolis Power & Light Company

714,835 Shares

Common Stock

Without Par Value

Of the above shares, 68,855 represent financing by the Company.

Price $24 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the several underwriters, including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Lehman Brothers — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — The First Boston Corporation

Glore, Forgan & Co. — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated

Stone & Webster and Blodget — Hemphill, Noyes & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co. — Shields & Company — White, Weld & Co.

A. C. Allyn and Company Incorporated — A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated — Central Republic Company

Clark, Dodge & Co. — Hornblower & Weeks — Lee Higginson Corporation

F. S. Moseley & Co. — E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated

April 3, 1940

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wave of Heavy Purchasing In Cotton Cloth

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The sudden decision of some of the large corporation printers to cover their spring needs for cotton print cloths caused another wave of heavy buying in primary gray goods markets during the past several days, and sales totals mounted rapidly as orders were put through in million yard lots.

Last Friday proved to be particularly active and sales volume reached the largest single day's total since the middle of last December. Buying fervor lessened somewhat over the week-end, but continued to some extent the first of this week, and there was every prospect that the long period of inactivity had come to an end.

Buying Increases

The buying involved quantities well in excess of the past week's output from the looms, and some estimates of the week's total ran as high as 40,000,000 yards or more. A large proportion of the business, however, was put through at the very bottom of the market, at levels which involved net manufacturing losses for most mills.

Apparently the large buyers, after trying unsuccessfully for 10 days to bid the market off further, became convinced that manufacturers intended to shut down equipment rather than yield further on prices.

Fearing that wholesale increase in curtailment would bring a stiffening in prices, they came in to cover their needs before this could occur.

Much of the past week's activity has been concentrated on the standard key constructions of the print cloth list. The 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60's was one of the most active, with sales running into millions of yards.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths proved almost as active as print cloths during the past week and millions of yards were sold for nearby delivery. The 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60's sold heavily for 5⅛ cents, and all efforts to shade that price proved futile.

Heavy goods did not reflect the same activity as print cloths. In fact, there was a marking down of prices on osnaburgs to bring them into line with lower quotations on burlaps and other competing fabrics. Drills were moving only in limited quantities, and some moderate trading was reported in three-leaf twills, but no price changes were noted from those current during the previous week.

Combed goods moved in only moderate quantities during the week, but this was an improvement over the stagnation that has prevailed for eight to ten weeks, finally producing mill curtailment of about 40 per cent.

Two Big Akron Tire Firms Raise Price

AKRON, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—Two of Akron's "big three" rubber companies announced today an increase of 2½ to 7½ per cent in tire prices to automobile manufacturers, and a reshuffling of dealer discounts expected to raise retail prices about 1 per cent.

Rubber sources said Goodyear is expected to follow the price increases announced by Goodrich and Firestone. The changes were effective April 1. Mansfield (Ohio) Tire & Rubber Company announced Saturday it was raising all its passenger and truck tires 5 to 7½ per cent, due to an increase in costs of materials.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)	38¼	40¾
Bank of Man (.80)	17	18½
Bank of N Y (14)	440	449
Bankers Tr (2)	58	60
Bklyn Tr (4)	84	89
Cen Han Bk&Tr(4)	103½	106½
Chase Nat (1.40)	34¼	36¼
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	49¾	51¾
Commercial (.60)	199	205
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	14	15½
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	54½	55½
Empire Tr (.60)	11½	12½
First Nat (Bos) (2)	46	48
First Natl (100)	1900	1940
Guaranty Tr (12)	294	299
Irving Tr (.60)	12¼	13¼
Manuf'crs Tr (2)	39	41
Manuf'rs Tr pf (2)	52½	54½
Natl City (1)	29¼	31¼
N Y Trust (5)	112½	115½
Public (1½)	31¼	33¼
Title G & T	3	4

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Cas (4)	123½	127½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	51	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Am Equit (1)	20½	22
Am Ins Nwk (1½a)	13½	15
Am Reins (1.60a)	47¾	49¾
Am Reserve (1¼)	23	24½
Am Surety (2½)	51¾	53¾
Automobile (1a)	35¼	37½
Balt Amer (.20a)	7½	8½
Boston (16a)	629	630
Carolina (1.30)	30¾	32¾
City of N Y (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	28¼	30½
Contin Cas (1.20)	37	39
Fid & Dep (4)	127½	129
Firem'sNwk (.40)	9½	10¾
Frank Fire (1a)	30¼	32¼
Gen Reinsur (1a)	42¼	44¾
Georg Home (1a)	27	29
Glens Falls (1.60)	44½	46½
Globe & Rep (½)	10½	12
Globe & Rut	17¼	19¾
Gt Amer Ins(1a)	27½	29
Hanover (1.20)	26½	28
Hartford Fire (2a)	82½	85½
Home Fire Sec	2	3
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Homestead (1)	18¾	20¼
Knickerbocker (½)	9¾	11¼
Lincoln Fire	2	2¾
Maryand Cas	2½	3½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68½	70½
National Fire (2)	57½	59½
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amst Cas (2½)	16¼	17½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	48	50¾
N Y Fire (1.80)	16	17½
Nor East Ins	3½	4½
North River (1)	25½	27
Phoenix (2a)	79½	83½
Prov Wash (1a)	36	38
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	26	27½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26	27½
Rhode Island Ins	5	7
St Paul Fire (8)	242	247
Springfield (4½a)	123½	127½
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	460	470
U S Fid & G (1)	22½	23¾
U S Fire (2)	51	53
Westchester (1.20a)	34	36

a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	104.20	104.20	104.20
2 3¼s '45- 43	109.30	109.30	109.30
1 3¼s '46-'44	110.20	110.20	110.20
3 4s '54-'44	115.2	115.2	115.2
1 4s '54-'44 reg	115	115	115
1 4¼s '52-'47	121.3	121.3	121.3
1 2½s '52-'50	107.3	107.3	107.3
6 3s '55-'51	111.27	111.26	111.26
2 2¼s '53-'51	104.23	104.23	104.23
3 2¼s '60-'55	109.16	109.13	109.13
1 2¾s '59-'56	108.12	108.12	108.12
5 2¾s '65-'60	107.31	107.31	107.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-'42	105.5	105.5	105.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Ep 4s '46 st	108½	108½	108½
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85½	85½	85½
11 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81	80¼	81
18 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¾	73½	73¾
48 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46¼	45¾	46¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	98	98¼
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108	108½
40 Am & For P5s 2030	68¼	67½	67¾
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104¼	104
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104¼	104¼
36 Am T & T 5½s 43			
	107	25-32	107 27-32
21 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
21 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
14 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	102¾	102½	102½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
18 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105⅜	105¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87½	87½	87½
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88	88	88
1 AT&SFP 4½sC-A '62	108	108	108
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	70	69¾	70
14 A C Line cit 4s '52	66⅜	65½	66¼
15 A C Line 4½s'64	54⅞	54½	54⅞
3 A C Line 5s '45	73	72¾	72¾
18 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	39¾	40
7 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34¼	34	34
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	69½	69½	69½
10 Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
1 AtlGAutocv4¼s '39	56¼	56¼	56¼
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	68⅞	69
27 B&O '95 A st	27½	27	27½
27 B&O '95 C st	31	30½	30¾
9 B&O 2000 D st	27¼	27¼	27¼
42 B&O '96 F st	27½	27	27¼
48 B&O cv '60 st	15¼	14½	15¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	68¾	68½	68½
1 B&O S W '50 st	47	47	47
1 B&O T C 4s '59	55½	55½	55½
3 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅛	105	29-32 105⅛
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	109¾	109¾
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103¾	103¼	103¾
21 Boston & Me 5s '67	49¼	49	49
8 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	47¾	47¼	47⅜
6 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	49	49	49
16 Boston & Me 5s '55	49¾	49	49¼
3 Boston & Me 5s '55 st	48½	48¼	48⅛
26 Bos & N Y AirL 4s '55	12¼	11	12⅛
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102	102	102
87 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	91¼	90⅛	91¼
10 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91	91	91
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	115	115	115
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 Buf R&P 5s '37	39	38⅞	38⅞
17 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104	104	104
18 Can Nat 5s '62	79¾	79½	79¾
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103¼	103	103¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100	100	100
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
25 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	99½	100¼
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	112	112	112
10 Can Pac 5s '44	106	106	106
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	77¾	77⅝	77¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	68½	68⅛	68½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	193¼	193¼	193¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2½	2½	2½
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	52	52	52
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	48½	48	48½
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	80¾	80½	80¾
5 C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
6 C & O 2½s '96 D	99¾	99¼	99¾
9 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¼	14	14
18 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89½	88¾	89½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	82½	82½	82½
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92¼	92¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
18 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17½	17½
6 Chi & Il Ill 5s '51 ct	17¾	17⅜	17¾
48 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29¾	29	29¾
9 Chi I & L 6s '66	9½	9⅜	9½
81 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7⅛	7¼
88 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	29¼	29¼	29¼
17 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28¾	28⅛	28¼
15 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19½	19	19
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
7 Chi&NW gm 5s '7	19½	18¾	19¼
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
26 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11½	11⅜	11½
5 Chi&NW 4½s2037C	11½	11¼	11½
5 Chi&NW 4s '87	18	18	18
19 Chi&NW 3½s'87	17	16⅞	17
3 CRI&P 4½s'52 A	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
27 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17⅜	17	17⅜
28 CRI&P 4s '88	18⅛	18	18
26 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8⅛	8¼
25 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅝	7¼	7¼
2 CT Ht&SE rfg 5s '60	62	62	62
9 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	54	52½	54
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94½	94½	94½
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	56¼	56¼	56¼
10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109½	109½	109½
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51½	50⅞	51
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
14 Clec Sh Line 4½s '61	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
17 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69¾	68½	69¾
17 Colo&So 4½s '80	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅜	104¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
118 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'5	130	129¼	129⅞
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	107½	107	107½
11 Con Edis 3½s '48	108⅛	108	108
5 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¼	105	105¼
2 Con Rys 4s '54	17¼	16½	17¼
4 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	60	58	60
2 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Consum P 1st 3¼s'69	108¾	108¼	108⅝
4 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	109	108⅝	109
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	103	103	103
3 Crown Cork 4½s'48	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	30	29¾	30
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	58¼	58	58
4 D&RG 4½s'36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
40 D&RG 4s '36	11¼	10⅞	11⅛
84 D&RG West 5s '78	7¼	7⅛	7½
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	109	109	109
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	108	103	108
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108	103	108
1 E TenV&G cn 5s'56	91	91	91
5 East Mlnnsts'48reg	103½	103½	105½
57 Erie rfg 5s '67	16⅜	16½	16½
75 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅞	16½	16¾
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	57½	57½	57½
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27	26	26¾
25 Erie cv 4s '53 A	23½	22¾	23½
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	23¼	22¾	23¼
4 Erie cv 4s '53D	22¾	22½	22½
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
7 Erie Gene 6s '57	60	59½	59½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
31 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
2 Fonda P & G 2¼s'82	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 Gen Cable 5½s'47	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70½	69½	70½
1 Ga Car&Nor 6s'34	20½	20½	20½
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	93¼	92⅞	93¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	85¾	86
64 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86¼	86¼	86¼
64 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102½	101½	102
50 Gt Nor 4s 48 H	94½	93¾	94
36 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77½	77⅛	77⅛
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	87	87	87
8 Gulf StU ttl 3½s 69	110¼	110⅛	110¼
5 Gulf StU ttl 3½s 69	110¼	110⅛	110¼
8 Hocking V 4½s 99	122	122	122
10 Housatonic 5s 37	55	53⅞	55
4 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s54	100	100	100
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
19 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	84⅛	87⅜	48⅜
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44	44
34 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44¾	44⅜
17 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44¼	44¼
10 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	106	106	106
6 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	74	74	74
31 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	77¼	77¼	77¼
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	87½	86¾	87½
3 Int Agric 5s 42 st	103	103	103
23 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	69	68⅜	69
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	68⅞	68½	68¾
18 Int Paper 5s 47	102	101⅞	102
4 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	98	97¾	98
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	94	94	94
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	41	40¾	40⅞
13 Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	43½	43¾
2 Jones&Laughlin 4¼s61	94¼	94¼	94¼
25 KCFt&C&Men 4s 36	39	38½	38½
1 K C South 5s 50	67	67	67
3 K C South 3s 50	65½	65¾	65½
2 K C Term 4s 60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 KingsCo El 4s '49 ct	90	90	90
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	12	12	12
1 Lac Gas 6s '52 A	41½	41½	41½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47½	47½	47½
10 Le&West 2nd 5s '41	91½	91½	91½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	39	39	39
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	52½	52½	52½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	24	24	24
6 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	42	41	41½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	15⅛	15	15⅛
1 LehVal4½s2003asd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¾	14½	14¾
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	125½	125½	125½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	131	131	131
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	110	110	110
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125	125	125
9 Louisla & Ark 5s '9	85½	85½	85½
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
15 Maine Cen 4s '45	F0	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4½s60	51	51	51
9 Manhat Ry 4s 90	82	82	82
2 Manhat Ry 4s90 ct	82¼	82⅛	82¼
20 Man Ry 2nd 4s 2013 ct	46	46	46

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Manhat Ry 2d4s2013	46½	46½	46½
7 McKess&Rob 5½s50	100¾	100½	100½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Midland RR NJ 5s40	28½	28½	28½
3 Mil&Ncr cn 4½s39	27½	26¾	27½
1 Mil Spar&NW 4s47	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s46	2	2	2
2 MSP&&SSMar 5½s49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
20 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
14 MSP&&SSM cn4s38	6¾	6¼	6⅜
21 M-K-T 5s 62A	16⅛	16	16⅛
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	14½	14½	14½
17 Mo Pac cv 5½s49	1½	1⅜	1½
19 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21½	21⅜	21½
101 Mo Uac 5s '77 F	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
34 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21¾	21½	21¾
40 Mo Pac 5s '80H	21⅝	21⅜	21½
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21⅝	21⅜	21½
16 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	2⅞	3
12 Mob & Oh 5s '38	39¾	39⅝	39¾
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	32⅝	32¼	32⅞
11 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32½	32	32½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	111½	111½	111½
131 Mont Pow 5s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Mor & Esse 's '55	38¼	38	38¼
7 Mor & Esse 4½s '55	33	32½	33
6 Mor&Essex3½s '2000	42½	41½	42¼
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	109½	109½	109½
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	118	118	118
14 Nassau El 4s '51	90	90	90
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
12 N Or L & NE 4½s '52	57⅞	57½	57⅞
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39	38½	39
3 NO Tex&M 5s '35 A	33	33	33
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	38	38	38
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅜	59	59⅝
100 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¾	52⅝	53½
17 NYC cn 4s '98	61	60½	61
20 NYC 3¾s '46	78½	78⅜	78½
15 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58½	57¾	58½
3 NYC & HRR 4s '42	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76½	76½	76½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	59¾	59¾	59¾
12 NYCh&StL 6s '41	83½	83½	83½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66½	66¼	66¼
5 NY C & StL 4½s '78	57½	57½	57½
14 NY Ct&StL s4 '46	82¼	81¾	82¼
5 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	84½	84½	84½
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
88 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24	22½	23⅝
8 NYNH&H ct 6s '40	35	34½	35
50 NYNH&H 4½s'67	22¼	21½	22¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	19	18¾	18¾
22 NYNH&H 4s '56	19	18½	19
4 NYNH&H 4s '57	5⅜	5¼	5¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	18½	18½	18½
13 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105⅜	105½	105½
4 NY S&Y rfg 5s '37	28	28	28
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	60	60	60
32 NY W'ch&Bost 4½ss46	5	4¾	4¾
1 Norfolk2& Sou 5s '41	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜
27 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15½	15	15¼
17 Norf Sou 5s '61A	15¾	15½	15¾
2 Norf & W 4s '96	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
4 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¼	104¾	106¼
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	107	107	107
72 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¼	56	56½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	49	48½	49
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	48½	48	48½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44¾	44½	44¾
24 Nor Pac 4s '97	65¾	65⅝	65¾
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	40½	43¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ogden&Chi 4s '48	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
2 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '48	105½	105½	105½
2 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	107	107	107
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	111½	111½	111½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113¾	113½	113⅝
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	88	87¾	88
4 Pen Co 4s '63	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	99	99	99
14 Pen P&L 4½s '77	108¼	108½	108½
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Pen RR gen 5s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
9 Pen RR 4½sdeb'70	104¼	104	104¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98	98	98
1 Pen RR 4½s '84E	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	91½	91¼	91½
27 Pen RR 3½s '52	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 PeaGL&CCo6s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	68	68	68
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	64	63¼	64
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	56	56	56
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110½	110½	110½
1 Phila Co 5s '67

Roosevelt and Vandenberg Strike at Spending Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—The congressional pre-election spending drive has brought such opponents as President Roosevelt and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan into alarmed alliance.

To date, the spending drive has:

1. Added a proposed $300,000,000 in unbudgeted items to the farm bill in the Senate;

2. Added $55,000,000 in unbudgeted increases in Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration items in the House;

3. Brought recommendation yesterday from the Senate Commerce Committee for $231,090,950 in new waterways improvements, withheld last year;

4. Roused widespread congressional discussion of a proposed $500,000,000 additional for Work Projects Administration relief.

5. Been offset by House Appropriations Committee cut of $67,357,660 from War Department budget of $785,999,094 as asked by President Roosevelt.

6. Seen Senate Foreign Relations Committee approve $2,000,000 for United States participation in Rome 1942 Fair and $275,000 for continued participation in New York World's Fair.

Veto Is Threatened

Senator Vandenberg was one of four Senators who voted yesterday in committee against the waterways improvement program. And President Roosevelt, at his press conference, threatened to veto the sum.

Senator Vandenberg, himself a presidential candidate in the Republican ranks, and the minority, were opposed by 11 Senators, voting for the increase, including Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, who last year reported shelving of a larger bill with the comment, "economy is abroad in the land." In voting for the bill this time Senator Bailey confined himself to the comment "we had to have a bill this year."

Senator Vandenberg seemed to be of one mind with President Roosevelt, declaring new authorizations should be postponed "until we have found a way to pay for the old ones," and pointing out that the program would "collide with the fiscal policy of the President." Mr. Roosevelt, who has watched a spending Congress recently tearing up his budget proposals one after another, laid down the rule at the White House that river and harbor and flood control "authorizations" which undertake to commit Congress to sums that could not actually or prudently be expended for another generation, may fairly expect a White House veto.

WPA Drive Gaining

Meanwhile, the big drive to expand the WPA appropriation of $975,000,000 by 50 per cent is gathering strength and many observers predict its success. The fight is just starting as Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA commissioner, appears before the House Appropriation's Committee for questioning.

G. O. P. Gains in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey took control of Wisconsin's 24-man delegation to the Republican National Convention today while Democrats of the State went 3 to 1 for a third term for President Roosevelt.

On the basis of returns from 2,079 of the State's 3,011 precincts in yesterday's primary, the slate pledged to the New York District Attorney was running an average of 60,000 votes ahead of that pledged to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan in the four Delegates-at-Large races. Comparable leads were reported from the district contests.

In the Delegate-at-Large competition, Mr. Dewey polled 132,808 to Senator Vandenberg's 84,586 in 2,079 precincts. Mr. Dewey was the pulling power for a showing of increased Republican strength.

Whether Wisconsin Democrats can back up their 3 to 1 favoritism of the third term at the nominating convention this summer remained doubtful.

Mr. Roosevelt swept the preferential primary, an advisory vote, from Vice-President Garner, but whether the President would find a solid 24-vote delegation in his ranks at Chicago was questionable.

There was a possibility Garner might capture some district delegates. His candidates were in the running in at least five of Wisconsin's 10 Congressional districts.

This and the sharply increased Republican vote, which resulted in the Dewey delegate-at-large ticket taking a commanding lead over those pledged to Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, tempered New Dealers' elation.

Whereas the total Republican vote in the 1936 primary approximated only 190,000, the G. O. P. polled 216,751 yesterday in 2,074 of the State's 3,011 precincts. Mr. Roosevelt, unopposed, received 401,000 four years ago.

The Democratic vote in 2,028 precincts totaled 274,593, divided thus:

Roosevelt, 209,071; Garner, 65,522.

The Wisconsin primary is "open." Voters may change their party affiliations at any election by no more of a formality than dropping a ballot of one party in the box and disregarding that of the rival party.

Miami Grows 100 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Preliminary surveys of the Census Bureau and of Dade County's registration, under its new precinct outline, indicate that this city will show a population gain of 100 per cent for the past 10 years.

When Miami broke into the 100,000 classification in 1930 with a population of 110,637, it proved itself to be the fastest growing city in the world on the basis of census and other figures, its population in 1920 having been but 29,571.

A population of 250,000 for 1940 for the city of Miami, and of 300,000 for Dade County, is the estimate made by the census enumerators. One phase of the census indication is the survey of business and manufacturing units now under way. Although incomplete, this survey already shows an increase of new industries of 20 per cent.

Significant of indications is the Dade County registration now under way. Before the recent redistricting of the county, a dwelling unit count was undertaken to insure an average number of voters to each precinct. Allowing 2½ residents to each dwelling, a potential voting strength of 120,000 was arrived at. Carl Holmer, Jr., registration supervisor, reported that it is his experience, as well as a recognized theory, that the number of voters can be multiplied by 2½ to arrive at a reasonably accurate population figure.

This system would indicate a population for Dade County, largely made up of the area known as "Greater Miami," of 300,000, a figure to again surprise the nation with its indication of rapidity of population growth.

Milwaukee Mayor Bested by Singer

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (AP)—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist who served as Milwaukee's Mayor for 24 years, was retired from office in yesterday's municipal election, defeated by a political youngster who sang for votes.

The Mayor-elect, who belongs to no party but is a member of a score of civic, fraternal, religious, and musical organizations, is Carl F. Zeidler, former Assistant City Attorney.

Complete unofficial returns gave Mr. Zeidler 111,960; Mr. Hoan 99,845. The vote was the heaviest in a Milwaukee municipal election.

Mr. Zeidler's victory in his first campaign for office was a triumph for exponents of the art of making friends. He has them by the thousands—probably knows more Milwaukeeans by their first names than any other person.

Born in Milwaukee, the son of a barber, Mr. Zeidler entered politics with a long list of scholastic and civic successes. In high school, he excelled in football and track. At Marquette University, he won acclaim as an orator. He was graduated in 1929 with honors, chosen by his classmates as one of 10 most likely to succeed. He received five civic awards last year for service to the community.

As a soloist, lead in the city's best male quartet, and a member of several ensembles, he entertained at hundreds of meetings. He varied this with speechmaking.

Mr. Zeidler campaigned against Socialism in opposing Mr. Hoan and contended that despite the Mayor's boast that Milwaukee was the best governed major city in the land, there was room for improvement.

Five Pilots Lose Their Certificates

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority said today it had revoked the certificates of five pilots for violations of the civil air regulations. Those whose certificates were revoked:

Richard G. Purcell, Jr., Burbank, Calif.; Jack Robert Thornton, Paragould, Ark.; Alfred R. Ellis, Iowa City, Iowa; James Henry Layne, Van Nuys, Calif.; Jaul E. Piche, New London, Conn.

Each of the five was accused of "recklessness and disregard of the civil air regulations" on one or more flights.

Thornton, the authority alleged, flew "acrobatically" over an open air assembly at Blytheville, Ark., last September 27. The authority added that Thornton was not equipped with a parachute.

Piche was accused of carrying three passengers at Willimantic, Conn., last September 14 while holding only a student pilot certificate.

'Living Christmas Trees' Line Prescott Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—A movement started by the local Garden Club to make Prescott a "City of Living Christmas Trees" is meeting with enthusiastic response. Miles of streets have this spring been lined on both sides with young silver fir, Douglas fir, Arizona spruce, and ponderosa pine seedlings, planted along the sidewalks by the homeowners.

The young trees are obtained in the surrounding forest by thinning out natural stands which are too thick.

Playing House

An Incident of the American Toy Fair

Children investigate new toy stove models, and a miniature kitchen sink which has a supply of running water.

Modern Toyland Patterned On Child and Adult Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—A world of small wonders, ornamented by smartly dressed dolls of 1940 and the miniature mechanism of structural steel, is on exhibit at the American Toy Fair at the McAlpin Hotel and at 200 Fifth Avenue today. The fair, one of the largest showings of playthings over assembled anywhere, opened yesterday to wholesale buyers and will continue from April 8 to 22 for the retail trade.

Toy sales during 1939 mounted to $230,000,000 in the United States, according to a report from the Toy Association. An increase of 5 per cent is expected for this year. Arrangements are being made to receive more than 3,000 retail buyers from the United States, Canada, South and Central America during the Fair.

Much of what the modern toyland features is styled to the taste of adults as well as children of the prevailing interest in hobby clubs. Putting a locomotive engine together is recreation for a grown-up as well as for a small boy, said an official of a manufacturer of toy trains. Tiny houses, built of interlocking blocks, give opportunity for color patterns that can be worked out by adults and children. Some of the dolls have sophisticated coiffeurs that only experienced fingers can arrange.

A Lot for Half Dollar

The inexpensive character of many of the playthings is a selling point this year. One firm is displaying tiny trains, freight cars, airplanes, dairy wagons, boats, bathroom outfits and other objects for which "50 cents will go a long way in buying." Freight cars can be bought for as little as 10 cents each.

Another 50 cents will purchase a miniature theater set. This is equipped with cardboard characters and scenery for three plays —"Cinderella," "Three Little Pigs," and "Little Red Riding Hood."

One of the more imposing inventions, not in the category of the inexpensive, however, is a parachute jump. Standing several feet high, made of structural steel and featuring the thrilling descent of four parachutes, topped by little red silk umbrellas, this recent innovation is attracting considerable attention.

A chemistry cabinet with a metal rack for the test tubes and a folding top that makes for neatness when the "chemist" has gone to his cradle is on view. Microscope sets are up to the last minute in style. A new low-priced model of a printing press encourages the future newspaper publisher to get out the news.

Important Accessories

Dolls of 'teen age are on the increase, according to the exhibit. This year's crop accentuates dolls of the young lady type, wearing ermine jackets and evening gowns, chic tailored suits and polo coats for sports wear. Accessories, such as bags, hats and gloves, are almost as important as they are for real people.

Historically, the dolls on view parallel American life, from Pocahontas through Civil War and suffragette days to reproductions of present motion picture "stars."

Among the other toys shown are a paddle-wheel steamer which floats and is also a land toy; automatic water tank which fills the tender, carrying water for a locomotive; a "talking station" which calls out the names of large cities; a miniature submarine which travels under water; silver-plush elephants and donkeys to symbolize the Republican and Democratic parties; attractive beach toys, and household improvements, such as the 10-inch kitchen sink with running water, equipped with a reservoir.

An exhibit of dolls and tin toys from the nineteenth century is being held in connection with the fair by the New York Historical Society.

Trends in the Primaries

Continued from Page 1

ous pause. In New Hampshire last month the anti-third-term vote was about 20 per cent; in Wisconsin yesterday it mounted to 25 per cent.

President Roosevelt is continuing to acquire such delegate strength as will probably permit him to control the Chicago convention; yesterday's returns do not add to the prospect that he will use that strength to re-nominate himself.

California Slates

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 3 (AP)—Both the Roosevelt "harmony" slate and the Ellis E. Patterson-pledged slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention qualified yesterday with the Secretary of State.

An affidavit of candidacy was received from Representative Lee A. Geyer, completing his acceptance of a spot on the harmony ticket after he previously had reported his withdrawal from it. Mr. Geyer explained in a press statement that his change of mind was due to a desire not to invalidate the entire slate.

Affidavits of candidacy, completing the act of qualifying, were filed previously for a full slate of Garner delegates, for a "Ham and Egg" ticket and for a Republican slate nominally pledged to State Senator Jerrold Seawell but actually uninstructed.

New Mexico Vote

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 3 (AP)—State-wide municipal elections, watched as scattered heralds of fall political trends, generally gave Democratic Administration forces clear-cut victories yesterday.

Tickets indorsed by Democratic Gov. John E. Miles won in Las Vegas, Santa Fe, and Gallup—the latter city selected by Republican States Chairman John Emmons as a testing ground for Republican strength.

Only in Raton, of the major cities where the party issue was clearly defined, did the Republicans score. There the Republican candidate for Mayor held a commanding lead over the incumbent, Mayor Ralph P. Kress.

Test in Kansas

BELOIT, Kan., April 3 (AP)—Republicans in all of Kansas' seven Congressional Districts have indorsed Alf M. Landon, 1936 presidential nominee, and National Chairman John Hamilton for Delegates-at-Large to the G. O. P. National Convention in Philadelphia.

The Sixth District—last in the State to holds its convention—voted yesterday for L. A. McNally, Minneapolis, and W. D. Ferguson, Colby, as District delegates.

German Taken Off

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 3 (AP)—Capt. Constantine Kararas of the Greek liner Nea Hellas said that a British destroyer removed a German citizen from his ship at Gibraltar.

The Nea Hellas, carrying 497 passengers, 78 of them American citizens, arrived after an otherwise uneventful trip from Piraeus, Greece.

Swiss Savings Accounts Equal Nation's People

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—There are four million savings accounts in Switzerland—a country of four million people.

So devoted are the Swiss as a nation to the savings idea that in certain cantons—equivalent of the American states—each new-born child has a savings account opened for him at birth by the Government.

Bioff Loses Court Plea

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court today rejected the petition of William Bioff, West Coast motion picture labor leader, for a writ of supersedeas and freedom on bail pending a high court review of his conviction 18 years ago on a pandering charge.

Women Lead Fusion Sweep In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3 (AP)—Aroused cleanup forces, led by 7,500 actively campaigning women, tore Kansas City's City Hall away from Tom Pendergast's machine yesterday.

The victory, achieved by a fusion of independent Democrats, Republicans, and civic leaders, was almost as decisive as any the erstwhile Democratic boss ever achieved for his puppets.

Fusionists elected John B. Gage, Democratic lawyer, as Mayor by 20,000 votes and swept seven of their eight Councilmanic candidates and both municipal judges into office with him.

After April 17, when Mayor Gage and his cohorts move into the City Hall—built with Pendergast concrete—the machine will have only a few county offices left. It has been stripped of its control of the City Hall, of the police force, and of the Election Board; of its control of the City's $7,000,000 annual budget and what remains of an original $10,000,000 bond fund for various civic projects.

200 Indicted

The campaign to oust Pendergastism got its big push from the 1936 Presidential election frauds. More than 200 election officials and politicians, both Democrats and Republicans, were indicted. Many pleaded guilty. Others were convicted. Not one was acquitted.

During the machine regime, a $20,000,000-a-year gambling racket and a $12,000,000-a-year narcotics ring operated in Kansas City.

Then came Tuesday's election and the women.

They rallied behind the plea: "Wanted 75,000 women with pioneer courage . . . let us keep faith with those who blazed the trail."

They were given much of the credit for the Fusion victory some 7,500 of them worked election day, getting out the vote, caring for babies while mothers went to the polls, and handing out campaign literature.

Brooms Aid Sweep

The Kansas City Star, which led the fight against Pendergastism, complimented them — "the brooms did it—the brooms and the women behind them."

Fusionists campaigned with miniature brooms in coat lapels with the slogan: "Make it a clean sweep."

Complete unofficial returns gave Mr. Gage 93,956 votes to 73,870 for Flavel Robertson, Democratic organization candidate. Both promised to "end machine rule" but Mr. Robertson, also an attorney, and the entire Democratic ticket had the "100 per cent" support of Jim Pendergast. Jim is Tom's nephew and heir-apparent to whatever he can salvage of the once unbeatable machine.

Tom Pendergast, who for years received election returns at his headquarters, 1908 Main Street, got only radio digests. He, along with his former police director and other machine wheel horses, are in Leavenworth Federal Prison for evading income taxes on hundreds of thousands of dollars they received because of his power.

Job-Hunt Warning In Plane Industry

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (AP)—Southern California's booming airplane industry, which already employs more than 25,000 persons "offers no opportunity to out-of-state applicants."

This statement comes from the Personnel Director of five major airplane factories and was approved by the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

It follows complaints, it was explained, that young men from the Middle West, Northwest and Southeast have been lured here by the promise of positions after a few weeks' instruction in job training schools, and left stranded in this area's newest "gold rush."

Physicist Completes Photographic Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. John A. Tiedeman, assistant professor of physics at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, has perfected an instrument called a 'Linear Densitometer" which will aid photographers in determining the blackening, or density of negatives. By determining the contrast of films, development may be improved.

Dr. Tiedeman has been working on the densitometer for about four years, experimenting with various types that are already on the market. His device is inexpensive and easily handled, and can be placed in a portable box or bag.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MEN, WOMEN—with social or club connections. Earn good profits. Complete line Stainproof, Waterproof Stringless Aprons, Stainproof Tablecloths, other appealing novelties. Investigate. Dept. M, Marshel, Inc., 1239 Broadway, New York.

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SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Residence: view of sea, mountains, canyon; fourteen rooms, four bedrooms, four baths, two maids' rooms and bath; four-room chauffeur apartment over three-car garage; swimming pool, putting green, walled garden; unit heat; lot 200x200; terms. 436 Adelaide Drive.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Education
Notice to Contractors
The Department of Education invites sealed proposals for the installation of one new boiler, and the reinstallation of the present boiler, at the State Teachers College at Westfield, Massachusetts, Contractors desiring plans and specifications may obtain same at the office of the Business Agent, Room 20, 200 Newbury St., Boston, upon the deposit payment of $10. This amount is to be included in the bids and all checks but that of the successful bidder will be returned. Bids must be made upon the prescribed form of the Department, and must be accompanied by a certified check, made payable to the Commonwealth, in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars. These checks will be returned upon the execution of the contract. A security bond will be required. All bids must be plainly marked and left with the Business Agent of the Department on or before 2 P. M. on April 15, 1940, when they will be publicly opened and read. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the engineers, the Richard D. Kimball Company, 6 Beacon St., Boston. Attention is called to the fact that a schedule of minimum wage rates, as established for the project by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935, is annexed to the contract document. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to accept one not the lowest if it is deemed to be for the best interests of the Commonwealth to do so.
Department of Education
Walter F. Downey
Commissioner of Education
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ENGLEWOOD

WEAVER'S
42 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
A Department Store for Your Convenience
Complete assortment of fresh new Merchandise
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Accessories, Access-series, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress Cottons, Notions, Sewing Needs, Millinery.
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled
TELEPHONE ENGLEWOOD 3-3800

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 E. Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

AUDREY'S
Citizens Bank Bldg. Engle St.
Mi-Lady's Accessories
ENGLEWOOD 3-4846

M. J. Kissel & Son
95 NORTH DEAN STREET
Plain and Decorative House Painting and Paper Hanging
OPPOSITE ERIE DEPOT
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-1423

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Dean Street, Corner of Demarest Ave.
LUBRICATION • TIRE SERVICE
Cars called for and delivered
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
386 MAIN ST. (near Library) Hack 2-8418

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK (Continued)

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service."
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings
You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood

A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery
JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
(All Forms)
Life Annuities
Automobile Fire
BUS. PHONE CAMDEN 3635

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

HADDON HEIGHTS

Lower Auto Insurance Rate
for residents of Camden Suburbs
Class A1
P. L. $10,000, P. D. $5,000—$26.14
Time payments. Ask for pamphlet
A. E. PROWATTAIN, *Insurance*
407 Fourth Ave. Ph. Haddon Hghts. 3006

HOBOKEN

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
IRONERS—WASHING MACHINES
ANTHONY "DOC" IZZO
624 WASHINGTON ST. HOBOKEN 3-7431

Schelling Hardware Co.
734 WILLOW AVENUE
SERVICE—PHONE HO. 3-7335
PAINTS—HARDWARE
G. E. REFRIGERATORS
Delivery Service

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING-FURNITURE-UPHOLSTERY
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
POLISHING AND CABINET WORK
Phone HOB. 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

DIANA BIER
LADIES' LINGERIE
LINENS
TROUSSEAUX
404 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

STEVE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3-5922

THE MARCEL SHOP
264 7th Street Phone Hob. 3-3187
Offer the Best of Service
By Competent Operators

A Shop That's Different
JOHN ROBERT MELLOW
626 Washington St. Hob. 3-1990
Compare our new All-Mahogany Occasional Tables, Lamps and Crystal. We purchase fine old bric-a-brac, vases, figures, etc.
THE VERY OLD—THE BRAND NEW

Phone Hob. 3-2308 Anthony J. Delmastro, Jr.
TONY'S
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Ranges—Oil Burners—etc.
Jobbing Promptly Attended
Estimates Cheerfully Given
722 WILLOW AVENUE

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1532

Baker St. Service Station
JACK NELSON, Mgr.
Goodyear Tires, Delco Batteries
Car Washing Complete Lubrication
98 Baker Street SO. 2-9689

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

Gleason Laundry Co., Inc.
20% discount Cash and Carry
Delivery Service as well
7 West Parker Ave. SO 2-1400
Near Columbia High School

MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

HARVEY J. TIGER
Garden Tools—Fertilizer
Grass and Flower Seeds
Baseball Supplies
Fishing Tackle
Mill. 6-0469 324 MILLBURN AVE.

MONTCLAIR

Prange's
for
Afternoon Tea—Lunches
Home made ice creams—confections
BELLEVUE THEATRE BUILDING
262 Bellevue Ave. Mont. 2-8354

ENGRAVED SOCIAL FORMS
WEDDINGS—ANNOUNCEMENTS
PERSONAL CARDS
Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store.
Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
and Sportswear
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only Not a blend.)

Charles A. Hollman
General Contractor
CARPENTER—PAINTER
DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield 2-3933-J

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Let us make your Slip-Over Sweater into a Cardigan, $2.50
27 Church Street Helen
Montclair Oakley

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
565 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

A GOOD RULE, when you need PAINTS, HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Call
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, INC.
223 Glen Ridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone MO. 2-3210—3211

A General Insurance Service
All Forms Written
Strongest Companies
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Road Tel. Montclair 2-4933
Office—84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

Estab. 1880 60 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Telephones
Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at
Orange 5-5000 Roseland, N. J.

CHALLICE
Super Curline Beauty Salon
Permanent Specialists
16 CHURCH ST. Montclair 2-6660

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
129 Watchung Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO—2-8708

NEWARK

kuehn
Flowers and Pottery
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S
Service Station
TIRE, BATTERY, ROAD AND TOWING SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication
Gas—Oil—Grease—Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Avenue
on Kingsland Road

THE LITTLE SHOP
Dresses of Distinction $6.50 up
Hollywood Ensembles $19.95
Shetland and Jersey Suits $8.95
356 Passaic Avenue Nutley 2-0140

BETSY ROSS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 Passaic Avenue, Nutley
Machineless Permanent
$5 and $6.50
Partial permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-8831 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts. 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Phone ORange 4-9585
L. Diamond Co.
Women's Apparel
211 Main Street corner Canfield St.
ORANGE, N. J.

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

AUSTIN'S
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette Beauty Shop
Rilling Kooler Wave, $7.50
The Perfect Permanent
Ends 4.50
122 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9611

Star Tailoring Co.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling a Specialty
22 Valley St. SO 2-1962

When in Doubt
Consult your Decorator
Color and Design Expertly Handled
HARRIET E. ACH
Member American Institute of Decorators
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-7945

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Burry's Crisp Brown Crackers 15c pkg.
Kirkman's Soap Flakes, large pkgs., 2 for 43c
Knox Gelatine
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS—Passaic
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 Madison Street
Tel Pa 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD, N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

RED BANK

Lawes LEHIGH Lasts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
Real Estate Insurance
Property Management
79 Teaneck Road • Hack. 2-6314

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store Compare our prices

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
We invite you to inspect our fine new
SPRING MERCHANDISE
5-7 Sylvan St Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave SU 6-0271

FLOWERS
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Road
Operated by Macdonald, Inc. Phone Sum. 6-0209

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J
Raymond W. Stafford *Developer* Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

TEANECK

Service That Satisfies
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1452 Queen Anne Rd., near State St.
Phone TEA. 7-4964
Complete Insurance Service

TRENTON

Wall Paper
Paints—Varnish—Lacquers
Enamels
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES—BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Just to Remind You of our New While-You-Wait Sewing Service
HEMSTITCHING, Buttons Covered, Zippers Installed, Button Holes Made, in Light and Heavy Materials.
BISSELL'S
210 E. Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

FRED GOLDMAN
447 Bergenline Ave. opposite 7th St.
Phone Palisade 6-3924
WALLPAPER—PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Distributor of
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service."
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings
You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood

A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery
JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
(All Forms)
Life Annuities
Automobile Fire
BUS. PHONE CAMDEN 3635

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

HADDON HEIGHTS

Lower Auto Insurance Rate
for residents of Camden Suburbs
Class A1
P. L. $10,000, P. D. $5,000—$26.14
Time payments. Ask for pamphlet
A. E. PROWATTAIN, *Insurance*
407 Fourth Ave. Ph. Haddon Hghts. 3006

HOBOKEN

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
IRONERS—WASHING MACHINES
ANTHONY "DOC" IZZO
624 WASHINGTON ST. HOBOKEN 3-7431

Schelling Hardware Co.
734 WILLOW AVENUE
SERVICE—PHONE HO. 3-7335
PAINTS—HARDWARE
G. E. REFRIGERATORS
Delivery Service

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING-FURNITURE-UPHOLSTERY
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
POLISHING AND CABINET WORK
Phone HOB. 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

DIANA BIER
LADIES' LINGERIE
LINENS
TROUSSEAUX
404 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

STEVE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3-5922

THE MARCEL SHOP
264 7th Street Phone Hob. 3-3187
Offer the Best of Service
By Competent Operators

A Shop That's Different
JOHN ROBERT MELLOW
626 Washington St. Hob. 3-1990
Compare our new All-Mahogany Occasional Tables, Lamps and Crystal. We purchase fine old bric-a-brac, vases, figures, etc.
THE VERY OLD—THE BRAND NEW

Phone Hob. 3-2308 Anthony J. Delmastro, Jr.
TONY'S
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Ranges—Oil Burners—etc.
Jobbing Promptly Attended
Estimates Cheerfully Given
722 WILLOW AVENUE

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1532

Baker St. Service Station
JACK NELSON, Mgr.
Goodyear Tires, Delco Batteries
Car Washing Complete Lubrication
98 Baker Street SO. 2-9689

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Come in and see the greatest
Hoover Sweeper
ever built
Main Floor

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Harold's VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

NOW, more than ever, wide-minded men are buying
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
from
RALPH S. DUNNE
NARBERTH 2430
40,000 Gal. Fuel Oil Storage

Suzanne Beauty Salon
43 No. Narberth Ave. Narberth
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

Buy
COAL—COKE
Price Change April 15th
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS

GLENSIDE BOOK SHOP
Lending Library
Read the Newest Books
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 Wesley, Ogontz 3121

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Road

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown (Continued)

WALLER MOTORS, Inc.
Adds
STUDEBAKER
Distributorship to Existing
PACKARD
Franchise
JENKINTOWN, PENNA.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Foods

FELBIN BROS.
LIBERTY MARKET
Ogontz 131-132-133
York and Greenwood Avenue

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

ALADDIN Book Shop
Lending Library Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mail & Phone Orders Free Del. 100 miles
COLUMBIA RECORDS
Popular Classical Children's
Album Sets Sound Effects
SHRYOCK RADIO COMPANY
CAPEHART SALON
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.
Wed. Eves. Till 10 PENnypacker 4404
EVERYTHING New Different Better in Radio Phonographs Records Sound Equipment Maintenance Television Marine Radio Direction Finders

See the 1940 Servel
ELECTROLUX
The only silent refrigerator on the market.
Also a complete line of Gas Ranges. Terms to suit your purse. Telephone Gladstone 1324 or drop a postal.
Boulevard Plumbing Supplies and Gas Appliances
1800 "C" Street
Open evenings except Wednesday

CORRECT PLUMBING
IRWIN H. ENGLISH
COMFORTABLE HEATING
Since 1914
1831 Brandywine Street Poplar 4687
Evening—Ger. 6090—Che. 3091

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor . . . 3¢ per sq. ft.
4800 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

Sadie Evans
First Class Dress Making and Alterations
Lehigh 6471J 854 Norwich Ave.

Complete Selection
Beautiful Greeting Cards and Stationery
Youngk's News Stand
3806 Forbes St., Oakland, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Real Estate and Insurance
JENKINSON
Realty Company
Linden 3148 Bellevue, Pa.

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN
TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
3272 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

Now in Progress
SPRING SALES OF
RUGS . . . CURTAINS
HOUSEWARES
POMEROY'S
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adversary (Matt. 5:13) — *Ad'-ver-ser'-y* (*a* short, first *e* as in maker, second short).

Antagonistic—*An-tag'-o-nis'-tik* (*a*'s short, *o* quick-long).

In this word we find the Greek roots *anti*, "against," and *agonizomai*, "I struggle"; and we use in the sense of "opposing; conflicting; acting against each other."

Beelzebub — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in debate, second *e* and the *u* short.

Blessed (James 1:12)—*Bles'-ed.*

It is used as a participial adjective, and therefore pronounced as two syllables.

Carnal (II Cor. 10:4)—*Kar'-nal* (sound first *a* as in arm, second as in account).

The word is derived from the Latin *carnalis*, "fleshly."

Contemned (Ps. 107:11) — *Kon-temd'.*

"Contemn" is still used in the sense of "to view or treat with contempt; to reject with disdain."

Disciples—*Dih-si'-plz.*

In a broad sense, a disciple (Latin *discipulus*, "student learner," from *discere*, "to learn") is one who receives instruction from another; but the word suggests that he has learned to believe the truth of, and to practice the doctrines of his teacher.

Divine—*Dih-vine'* (the first *i* not only short, but clipped-short, as in charity).

Endureth (Ps. 145:13)—*En-dur'-eth.*

The second vowel is long *u*, not *oo*. End the word *-eth.*

Exalted—*Eg-zol'-ted.* Sound the *o* as in orb.

Incipient — *In-sip'-ih-ent* (*i*'s short, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

The word is derived from the Latin *incipere*, "to begin," and it is used to designate the beginning, commencement, or early stage of something.

Iniquity — *In-nik'-wih-tih* (*i*'s sounded as in till).

Magdalene (Mark 16:9)—*Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* as in add, second as in sofa, *e* as in eve.

Manifest (II Cor. 2:14) — *Man'-ih-fest* (vowels short).

Although this word has come to mean "uncover, reveal, to open to sight," its roots (Latin *manus*, "hand," and *fendere*, "to strike") seem to emphasize feeling rather than sight. In accepted use, then, anything that is manifest (or manifested) is not only evident, but plainly understood.

Metaphorically — *Met'-a-for'-ih-kal-ly* (*e* short, first *a* as in sofa, *o* short although many prefer it circumflex as in orb, *i* short, second *a* as in account).

Nazareth — *Naz'-a-reth* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* short).

Omnipotent — *Om-nih'-po-tent* (first *o* and the *i* short, second *o* as in obey, *e* as in silent).

Origin—*Or'-i-jin* (the *o* is short as in odd).

Righteous (Ps. 145:17)—*Ri'-chus* (long *i*, *u* clipped) is preferred by Webster's. *Rite'-yus*, however, is preferred by the Oxford English Dictionary.

Salvation — *Sal-vay'-shun* (first *a* as in sat, second as in ace, *u* as in circus).

The word comes to us from the Latin *salvare*, "to save, make safe," from *salvus*, "safe, whole."

Satan—*Sa'-tan* (first *a* as in pale, second as in account).

Sovereignty — *Sov'-er-in-tih* is the prevailing pronunciation in America. In Britain *sov'-rin-tih* is widely used. The *o* is short, as in odd.

Synagogue (Luke 4:33)—*Sin'-a-gog* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa, *o* circumflex-short as in soft).

Daily Anecdote

Genius Forgets

It is recorded that one evening, while reading the paper to Longfellow, his niece read with much expression a "poetic gem" from The Poet's Corner. Longfellow expressed warm admiration for the poem, and inquired who wrote it.

His niece laughed. "You did," she said. "It is one of yours!"

The incident reminds one of a similar experience of Whittier's. To an Englishman who visited him, Whittier expressed surprise that his guest should know so much of his poetry by heart. "I wonder," said he, "that thou shouldst burden thy memory with all that rhyme. It is not well to have too much of it; better get rid of it as soon as possible. Why, I can't remember any of it. I once went to hear a wonderful orator, and he wound up his speech with a poetical quotation, and I clapped with all my might. Some one touched me on the shoulder, and said, 'Do you know who wrote that?' I said, 'No, but it's good!' It seems that I had written it myself!"

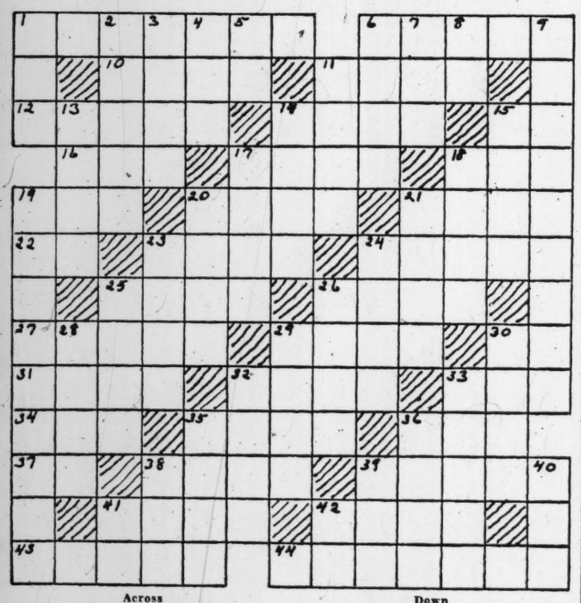
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A river in Tibet and Burma emptying into the Bay of Bengal; length 1,250 miles.
2. It is in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
3. Berne.
4. Mount Tina in the Dominican Republic; 10,300 feet.
5. Chicago, Illinois.
6. An egglaying porcupine anteater of Australia, having a long snout, fossorial feet, and spines intermixed with fur.
7. Lewisburg, Pa.
8. A gulf off northwestern European Russia; so called because of the snow and ice.
9. A cavern with several miles of galleries containing peculiar formation, located in South Dakota; area 20 square miles.
10. Fighters from Australia and New Zealand; a word made from the initials of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Leaves of Grass"?
6—How many ages in the life of man?
10—What is tin foil for mirrors?
11—What is used for abrading or smoothing metal?
12—What was an object of search to numerous knights?
14—What do you call juice of the coconut?
15—Where is Walhalla (abbr.)?
16—What is a river of France?
17—What is a South American saki called?
18—A sulky has how many wheels?
19—What is a latch in a knitting machine?
20—What is lowest part in music?
21—What is an antonym of "full"?
22—Symbol for illinium is what?
23—What is central projection of a shield?
24—The Big Push of last World War was made along what river?
25—A wooden brick is called what?
26—What rodent has a divided upper lip?
27—Who was father of Bath-sheba, David's wife (II Sam. 11:3)?
29—Where is Huacho?
30—What is a department or prefecture in China comprising several hsien?
31—Would you wear, play, or tame a kabaya?
32—What creature would live in an aviary?
33—Where is Yaroslavl (abbr.)?
34—What is an ingredient of French dressing?
35—Who was one of Midianite chieftains defeated and driven back by Gideon?
36—What do you call a bird's song?
37—Rupees (abbr.).
38—What is Dutch name of Meuse River?
39—What is a fortified manufacturing city of Belgium?
41—What city in Indiana is a great steel-manufacturing center?
42—What Indian would live in a pueblo in Arizona?
43—What bird do you associate with Lohengrin (pl.)?
44—Moses was commanded to make a brazen what?

Down

1—The spencer, worn in 18th-century England, was what?
2—Where is Crotone?
3—In a piano, what do you call rear part of a key?
4—What is a measure used in Denmark?
5—Article.
6—What is foulard?
7—What deer has broad palmate antlers?
8—Who was brother of Odin and Vili?
9—What Pharisee (John 3:1, 2)?
11—Would a goggler have fins, oars, or a bill?
13—Very small brook is what?
14—What is it that a rolling stone does not gather?
15—A trudgen stroke is used by those who do what?
17—What is something worn in mummery?
18—Large volume is what?
19—What would a pyrotechnist manufacture?
20—What is swinging arm, or horizontal strut, of a seismograph?
21—What is a commune of Estonia?
23—Wild hog is what?
24—What is a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony?
25—What is a lapidary's instrument for cutting a range of facets on a gem?
26—The goitcho is a goat, harp, or herb—which?
28—What are Hawaiian garlands?
29—What dessert was preferred by Little Jack Horner (pl.)?
30—What is a town of Manchuria on Sungari River?
32—What is a seaport and watering place of Irish Free State?
33—Grass cloth is woven from tough fibers of what plant?
35—What were used to propel a galiot?
36—What do you call one of a Mongoloid race of northern Scandinavia?
38—Would a kangani be an owl, man, or ape?
39—Where is Halden (abbr.)?
40—Rodent.
41—Where is Cordele (abbr.)?
42—In speaking of Biblical Nereus, what pronoun would you use?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

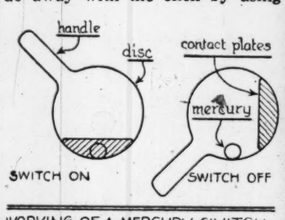
Did You Ever Wonder

How mercury makes possible silent household electric switches?

For the most part, when we go to push a button, or twist a knob, or flip up or down the handle of a tumbler switch, the desired turning of the light off or on is accompanied by a noticeable click.

The cause of the sound is that the mechanism of such switches includes a strong spring which alternately snaps together and snaps apart the metallic contacts which complete the circuit.

It is now possible, however, to do away with the click by using



WORKING OF A MERCURY SWITCH

mercury switches. Externally, these switches look just like other handle-type tumbler switches, but in construction and operation there are important differences. These mercury switches are longer-lasting, for they have no springs to stretch or break, and no hard metal contact blades to hammer away, and in operation they are practically noiseless.

This is all made possible by the presence of a little drop of mercury (quicksilver), a metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures. The cohesion of mercury exceeds its adhesion, so it tends to stick to itself and form lively round balls, rather than to stick to and coat the substances with which it comes in contact. Also, mercury is an even better conductor of electricity than is copper.

In the mercury switch, the handle is connected to a hollow, round, vertical disc containing a little drop of mercury. On opposite sides of one segment of this disc are metal contact plates. The disc may be rotated slightly by moving the handle of the switch up or down.

Gravity holds the ball of mercury at the bottom of the disc. When the disc is rotated so that the contact plates are at the bottom, the mercury lies between them and carries the current from one to the other, completing the circuit. When the disc is rotated so that the contact plates are no longer at the bottom, the mercury ceases to bridge the gap between them and the circuit is broken.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Peaceful Switzerland

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

The Lauterbrunnen Valley, near Interlaken

A Verse for Today . . .

Thus saith the Lord, Keep ye judgment, and do justice; for my salvation is near to come, and my righteousness to be revealed.—Isa. 56:1.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Irrawaddy River?
2. The original document of the Constitution of the United States?
3. The capital of Switzerland?
4. The highest point in the West Indies?
5. The Adler Planetarium?
6. An echidna?
7. Bucknell University?
8. The White Sea?
9. Wind Cave National Park?
10. The home of the Anzacs?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Old Saying Modernized

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." . . . "We have contacted the enemy and they are ours."—Office Economist.

Simple Enough

"So you can't understand why your boy in college flunked in all the foreign languages?"

"No, it's a mystery to me. He picked up all the college yells in no time."

Running in Circles

"Why don't you walk down the street instead of galloping round in the revolving door?" the hotel porter asked a guest who had explained that he was just taking a walk before breakfast.

"I mustn't go too far," said the guest. "I'm expecting a telephone call any minute!"—Tit-Bits.

Co-operation

The solemn-looking man remarked to his friend: "I hope that you are not unmindful of the fact that we all have a duty to perform. We must combat the unrest which exists in the world."

"I'm doing my very best," said the other.

"How?"

"I manufacture mattresses."—Classmate.

Maybe!

It was so cloudy that the barrage balloons were invisible from the ground. An inquisitive man looking on was frankly puzzled.

"How do you know there's a balloon at the end of that rope?" he asked one of the men on duty.

The soldier cocked an eye skyward and replied:

"If there isn't I've done the Indian rope trick."—Montreal Star.

Party Fun

Unique Shower

These warm spring days with every mail bringing invitations to an announcement party makes us all want to do something different and important to honor these brides-to-be.

Here is an idea that has been tried and the party was the usual sort of miscellaneous shower but it was given novelty by the hostess's gift of a large white apron. As each guest arrived she was asked to autograph the apron with pen and India ink, which withstands many washings, and to add a greeting if she chose.

Another plan, using the same autograph idea for a kitchen shower, would be to ask each invited guest to bring a hemmed dish towel on which she had written, and embroidered in outline stitch, her own name. Such a gift would make the donor a visitor into the kitchen each time a towel was used.—L. G. Maxwell, Hollywood, Calif.

What a Language!

A flock of ships is called a fleet.
A fleet of sheep is called a flock.
A flock of girls is called a bevy.
A bevy of wolves is called a pack.
A pack of thieves is called a gang.
A gang of angels is called a host.
A host of porpoise is called a shoal.
A shoal of fish is called a school.
A school of buffalo is called a herd.
A herd of seals is called a pod.
A pod of whales is called a gam.
A gam of lions is called a pride.
A pride of children is called a troop.
A troop of partridge is called a covey.
A covey of beauties is called a galaxy.
A galaxy of ruffians is called a horde.
A horde of rubbish is called a heap.
A heap of oxen is called a drove.
A drove of blackguards is called a mob.
A mob of worshippers is called a congregation.
A congregation of theatergoers is called an audience.
An audience of peacocks is called a muster.
A muster of doves is called a flight.
A flight of larks is called an exaltation.
And if they are starlings it's murmuration.
A murmuration of bees is called a swarm.
A swarm of foxes is called a skulk.
A skulk of pigs is called a stye.
A stye of dogs is called a kennel.
A kennel of cats is called a nuisance—Baltimore Sun.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Barter for Beauty

Mena, Ark.

Mrs. Ova Standridge works hard to prove that "any girl with a garden can be attractive." She is a permanent-wave specialist and has been of help to hundreds of girls.

Inasmuch as she was once a country girl herself, most of her efforts have been on behalf of country girls and women with straight hair but fertile furrows. When money on the farms has been scarce, she has accepted potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, beets, and corn in exchange for her services. Molasses for manicures apples for arches, and potatoes for permanents have been a part of her barter and exchange system, with the result that Polk County, Arkansas, boasts of more well-groomed girls to the acre than any other county in the southwest.

During the drouth years, and with the depression and the repression, money has been tight. Relief administrators have been severly criticised when they doled out the wherewithal for beauty needs. Even the town people economized, and very often what looked like a new permanent was just the old one, fingerwaved over. But Mrs. Standridge did not let drouths or depression down her. She stayed right in there and waved!

Today she enjoys a good business—not making much money perhaps, but rejoicing in her ability to keep the fair members of her community looking fairer. When her work is done at the shop, her farm products are canned for winter use.

What does she do with it all?

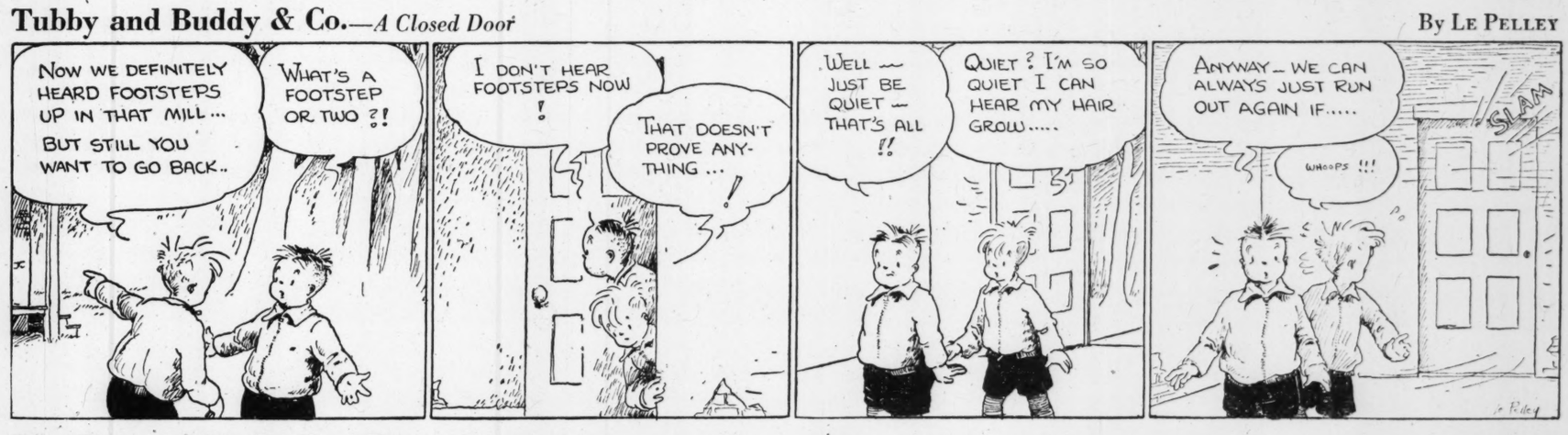
There are four little Standridges ranging in age from 13 to 18. She is keeping them in school; and they can put a "permanent" finish on anything that is good to eat.

Weakness Into Strength

We train ourselves to watch ourselves,
Until we find, at length,
We've made our very weakness
The pillar of our strength.
—Everyday Happiness.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Closed Door*

By Le Pelley


NOW WE DEFINITELY HEARD FOOTSTEPS UP IN THAT MILL... BUT STILL YOU WANT TO GO BACK..
WHAT'S A FOOTSTEP OR TWO ?!
I DON'T HEAR FOOTSTEPS NOW !
THAT DOESN'T PROVE ANYTHING ... !
WELL — JUST BE QUIET — THAT'S ALL !!
QUIET ? I'M SO QUIET I CAN HEAR MY HAIR GROW.....
ANYWAY — WE CAN ALWAYS JUST RUN OUT AGAIN IF.....
SLAM
WHOOPS !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How About Less Detectives and More Clues*

By Rodgers

We went over to Jimmy's yesterday to see if we could find a clue to The Mystery of the Missing Papers—
When we reached Jimmy's hedge the Boss said,-"Sh-h-; Maybe we'll find a suspect lurking around here." So we crept along very quietly-
And sure enough we heard somebody on the other side of the hedge!
And just then up popped another detective—
It was Jimmy! I guess he's been listening to Piper Metz, Amateur Detective, too!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Job Is All Yours*

By The Hagers

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
BILL MALLARD, MAYOR, WELCOMED ME. "WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?" SAID HE.
"WELL, BILL, YOU KNOW I'VE BEEN AWAY FOR MONTHS, AND ALL I DID WAS PLAY.
I'D LIKE TO WORK AND SETTLE DOWN. WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP THE TOWN?"
"I'VE JUST THE THING! WAIT TILL YOU HEAR. THE CENSUS YOU MAY TAKE THIS YEAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Primary Straws

Presidential preference primaries don't nominate Presidents, but there is more than one straw in the wind from Wisconsin's polls. The vote was light, and on the Republican ballots presidential preference was shown only by slates of delegates. Even so, the manifest popularity of Thomas E. Dewey as opposed to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg must give the Republican Party managers something to think about.

If Mr. Dewey had made a poor showing his chances for the nomination would have been seriously injured, for his chief hope is in displaying such a popular demand for his candidacy that the party managers will accept him. Mr. Vandenberg is not eliminated, although the Michigan Senator's failure to run even close to the New York District Attorney in a territory so close to his own State shows a lack of popular appeal which must count against his political experience and ability.

The Republicans are rejoicing over reports that their vote was nearly up to that in the Democratic primary, whereas in 1936 it was only half as large. These figures are by no means conclusive evidence of a Republican revival, but taken with the Gallup poll in Michigan and some recent congressional by-elections they strengthen the general impression that the New Deal has lost much of its glamour.

President Roosevelt's big lead over Vice-President Garner in the Democratic primary gives little aid to the third-term drive. For it may be noted that Wisconsin was as poor a place as the Garner forces could have chosen for a test of his strength. It is probably the Nation's outstanding Progressive State and could hardly be expected to show enthusiasm for Mr. Garner's Southern conservatism. His vote must be taken as chiefly a protest against a third-term, and if even half of the Democrats who so protested should be added to the Republican total they might prove in November that a third-term election is very different from a third-term nomination.

"New China"—Old Facts

If pressure by the United States on Japan increases in the near future we shall have to consider at least two developments to understand why. The first of these is the setting up of the too-obviously puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei at Nanking under Japanese sponsorship. The second is the apparently softening attitude of Britain toward Japan, which imposes on the United States an increasing share of the task of upholding treaty rights of third parties in China.

The American State Department is doing all it can to impress Japanese authorities that the conjuring up of "New Chinas" is one branch of political magic but that making the obligations of the Nine-Power Treaty disappear is quite another branch. Secretary Hull punctually warns that no improvement in United States-Japanese relations can take place while Japan pursues its present Chinese policy. This will remind the Japanese of the fact that no treaty now prevents the United States from imposing trade penalties on Japan whenever these become necessary for defense of American interests in Asia.

The gentler words addressed to Japan by Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, may remind Americans, however, that their national interests are not so easily localized as some imagine. Sir Robert's statement is plainly called forth by the entrance of Russia into what otherwise might seem a "private fight" between the Allies and Germany. Britain now has new reason to hope it may induce Japan to swing away from a combination that now includes Japan's enemy number one, namely Russia, and of which Japan had become a member chiefly for anti-Comintern reasons.

Thus Americans are faced with the possibility that the defense of their rights in Asia may for the time being become a strictly American job. They are faced once more with the fact that what happens in Europe often affects the United States' position in the world. They are also faced with the insistent question whether the defense of American interests does not begin in cooperation with those nations whose interests most nearly parallel the interests of the United States.

On Which Front?

The expected intensification of the war is taking place, but not yet in the way expected. The British Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons Tuesday pointed rather to a tightening of economic pressures than to a release of the furies of slaughter. Some Britons, and many Frenchmen, have been increasingly insistent on more vigorous action in recent weeks. But the British Government apparently feels that its campaigning on the economic front has been successful enough to justify a continuing emphasis on economic rather than sheer military action.

While the Third Reich has been able to impress its own and to some extent the Allied peoples with spectacular diplomatic maneuvers, Britain's economic maneuvers have attracted relatively scant attention. But the cumulative effect of trade treaties through which neutrals' supplies are being diverted from Germany may yet be as impressive as any number of meetings on the Brenner Pass or in Moscow.

That this is more than a possibility is indicated in new talk among German leaders of a "Blitzkrieg" to "end the war." If Spring does bring Europe to a rendezvous with total war, after all, the event seems more likely to be precipitated by an act of German desperation than by a sudden change of front on the part of the Allies.

The Challenge of Employment

The same day's news recently carried important statements by Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, and H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers. Colonel Harrington announced that the WPA will drop from its employ approximately 700,000 persons during the next three months. Mr. Prentis said the Manufacturers' Association would take the field in an active campaign to defend the system of private enterprise by meeting adverse criticism with facts.

The reduction in Federal relief employment is in line with a return to greater reliance on private initiative for employment as well as with the need for Federal economy. It at the same time presents a distinct challenge to industry to absorb as rapidly as possible the thousands of jobless who will be turned out in search of sustenance by the tapering off of WPA.

The WPA plans, which, of course, will be carried out gradually, will represent an enforced shrinkage of more than one-fourth in the present rolls of roundly 2,300,000. This is drastic reduction in order to stay within the Congressional appropriations of last year. Yet it must presuppose an improvement of private employment at a much greater rate than has been sustained over the last year if severe suffering to the jobless is to be avoided.

Of course full recovery and employment can come only if Government does its part by setting up conditions which will encourage business. Savings in relief expenditures will not suffice if other spending increases or if unfriendly or unwise Government restrictions hamper business. The challenge to industry will be fair and will be fully met only when Government takes off the brakes. But even now there are some things business men can do.

Last December a Congress of American Industry, sponsored annually by the National Association of Manufacturers, adopted a "declaration of principles" which attracted and deserved favorable attention. It declared its conviction that "a system of free enterprise is essential to America's greatness" and called upon the managers of industry "to continue to do their part in assuring the fruits of that system to the American people." It recognized that "the most compelling problem" before the Nation was the problem of unemployment of men, machines, and money.

This declaration recognized more explicitly in words than industry sometimes has recognized in practice that the interests of consumers are paramount and that the welfare of the whole economy depends on the welfare of the consumer. It exalted competition as assurance of reasonable prices and rising quality. It recommended low price policies wherever economically feasible as a stimulus to consumption and consequently to employment. It is reasonable to believe that an application of the policies there outlined would now assist an expansion in American business to assimilate the thousands who not only are being dropped but who want to get off the relief rolls.

The Bookshelf

Big Navy and Big Business

A significant thing about recent studies of United States naval policy is the willingness of historians to reappraise the philosophy of Mahan. The teachings of this American naval officer, historian and propagandist, reached the zenith of their effectiveness at a time when the United States was approaching the limits of overseas expansion and when Britain and imperial Germany were nearing the cataclysmic climax to their naval building race.

In tracing the historical evolution of A NAVY SECOND TO NONE (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75), George T. Davis asserts there has been no serious attempt to check the validity of Mahan's views in respect of the effects of technology and economics on the history of nations. Why hasn't historical scholarship, he asks, subjected the sea power school of history to the same searching examination that Marxian economic determinism has had to face?

Actually his book goes pretty far in this direction, mowing down shibboleths about trade following the flag, or about the way to keep out of war being to prepare for it in time of peace. Mr. Davis shows how hard it is for America to make its naval policy all things to all those who profit by a big navy in one way or other—naval career men, steel manufacturers, foreign trade interests, subsidized shipping companies, politicians in coastal regions who dispense civilian shore jobs that go with a big building program. And how easy it is to becloud these demands by propaganda based on appeals to patriotism, prestige, and defense.

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He combs congressional debates that reveal why the United States has been unable to reach an accord on its real naval needs. Dr. Davis points out that all naval appropriation bills are "defense" measures, and that both big-navy and little-navy men argue in terms of defense. The difficulty lies in reconciling varying concepts of congressional members as to what interests the country purposes to defend and where it should begin to defend them.

As to the shifting national concept of naval defense evidenced in the transition from coastwise monitors to far-ranging battleships, the author intimates the change was influenced as much by vested interests which stood to profit from the newer policy as by the menace of rising navalism abroad. The study traces a historical circle starting with Captain Mahan's first great literary broadside—the book the Kaiser penciled profusely and placed on the must list of every officer in his navy—thence to the naval race between England and Germany, and finally to the adoption by the United States naval officers of their prophet's thesis that the way to defend American ports was to carry the war to the enemy's coasts.

Mr. Davis has discovered a striking chronological relation between the propaganda drive for a navy capable of defending the United States on the other side of the world and the eventual readiness of domestic steelmakers and shipbuilders striving to perfect their productive facilities to the point where they could co-operate in producing that kind of a navy. Not until the home industries were in a position to build the warships (which previously the Nation had been forced to buy abroad) did the shadow of a foreign sea menace begin to stalk through the speeches and writings of naval expansionists.

* * *

The author asserts that no person today can urge anything less than a prudent policy of armed strength for the Republic. Nor is he indulging in one of those safe generalizations about an "adequate" navy such as every citizen wants. He recommends a policy of "self-limitation in the face of portentous events until this country has achieved clarity in regard to its role in world affairs." Common sense, he contends, should impel Americans to assess British policy with a sharp eye.

Mr. Davis says the present United States fleet and the additions previously authorized by Congress furnish sea power enough to make any threat to the United States a risk no overseas invader could assume. Why, then, he asks, should the United States squander wealth on needless armament? That question calls for clear thinking. And it is to that end that his book makes one of the most distinguished contributions of the times.

H. T.

A Gilded Lily

F. Wenderoth Saunders

The State House at Boston

Charles Bulfinch, the architect, never intended that the copper dome of his masterpiece of "rose and old lace" should be covered with gold leaf.

Mr. Bulfinch Builds a State House

If, 'most any evening at dusk you take the Long Walk across Boston Common—that Long Walk on which The Autocrat so prettily proposed to the Schoolmistress ("Won't you take the *long walk* with me?")—you will catch a glimpse through the trees of that rose and old lace Massachusetts State House.

Time and good white paint have been kind to the State House, even if the hand of man has not. Just at dusk, with the floodlights focused on the white columns and the golden dome, and with branches of the Common's venerable elms obligingly cutting off the white, modern wings (which, as somebody has said, makes the original portion look like a piece of ham between two slices of bread), you may see the State House very much as Bostonians of 1798 saw it.

The symmetry of the close-sitting dome, the delicate feeling in the Corinthian columns, the rose red of the brick relieved by the snowy whiteness of the trim, bring into expression the artistry of Charles Bulfinch, architect. He may have been the new nation's first architect, although that point could be disputed by Jefferson who designed Monticello, or even Washington who certainly knew how Mount Vernon was to look—to say nothing of Sam McIntire of Salem who was considerably more than just a housewright and wood carver, though he may have been a little less than a formal architect.

* * *

The point is moot; but certainly no one of the early days of the Republic brought more charm and beauty to his country than did Charles Bulfinch; and this State House was his most cherished achievement. Into it he poured all his skill.

It cost him his fortune, his home, his friends; but he persisted. Therein lies the clue to Bulfinch's greatness: his determined persistence to complete an undertaking.

He was born in Bowdoin Square, Boston, Aug. 8, 1763, into a prosperous mercantile family. His mother, Susan Apthorp, had been known as the wealthiest girl in Boston, and her portrait by Blackburn hints she may have been the prettiest. Educated in the best Boston manner of the time, Bulfinch made the grand tour of Europe at twenty-two and was apparently deeply impressed by the superiority of European houses and buildings—then in full Georgian flower—over comparable structures in Boston. For although it was the largest and richest city in the New World, Boston was still but a village of 15,000.

Returning home in 1787, he entered the counting room of Joseph Barrell, whose ships flaunted their pennants in the winds of seven oceans. Barrell wanted to build a mansion in Charlestown and during slack times in the office young Bulfinch drew plans of what he remembered of the Provost's House in Dublin. Barrell liked the sketches and had his carpenters carry them out under Bulfinch's directions. It had an oval room, palladium windows, and much charm.

* * *

News of the house spread, and Bulfinch was soon drawing plans for other friends. He drew some for a manor house in Salem for the great merchant, Elias Hasket Derby, and McIntire later augmented them and carried them out in what undoubtedly was the finest house in America of that period. He built a bank, now the Boys Club, in Salem. He built the Library in Portsmouth. He built innumerable houses and churches, and they are still the gems of New England, pointed to with pride in every village that boasts one.

Almost from the start he agitated for a new State House, but it wasn't until 1795, after he had become something of a political figure himself by virtue of having served four years as a Boston Selectman, that he got approval for a $40,000 appropriation.

They laid the corner stone July 4, 1795. Gov. Samuel Adams arrived in a coach drawn by fifteen white horses, one for each State of the Union: Paul Revere as Grand Master of the Masons officiated with the trowel, and Bulfinch dropped all his other work to concentrate on the State House.

So completely did he neglect his other affairs, that the following year, despite his inheritances, he was forced into bankruptcy. With his family, he left his home, described as "great and ample, with a man servant and two or more maid servants," to move into a small house, the rent paid by his brother-in-law.

Each blow only seemed to stiffen Bulfinch's determination to finish his masterpiece. If he experienced privation himself, he lavished luxury on his building. Not even today can the air of elegance and charm that pervades the white paneled Governor's Office be elsewhere exceeded. In the end, the building cost four times the original appropriation.

* * *

It was a blustery January 11, when Paul Revere & Son tacked on the last bit of copper on the roof and saw that the pineapple was in place atop the cupola, and Bulfinch turned over the massive brass keys to the Great and General Court, His Excellency the Governor, and the officials of the Commonwealth. And it was a sad Bulfinch. The bankruptcy had hurt him socially. His family felt shame in the Puritan community where poverty was looked down on.

Soon he asked John Quincy Adams to help him obtain the commission as National Architect, and he moved to Washington where he worked on the National Capitol and other structures. But his heart was in the State House. He always asked about it.

Bulfinch, of course, intended that with time the copper roof would take on a soft greenish-blue hue, but within a few years a more opulent Commonwealth decided to gild it. Since then many changes have been made to Bulfinch's State House, including the two wings and extensive annexes in the rear.

But in the dusk, with shadows falling and searchlights focusing, and branches obliging, you can really see the State House . . . and glimpse a character who persisted in expressing an idea of beauty.

ROBERT M. MULLEN

A Midwestern View of Government Housing

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the belief that your readers may be interested in the "other side" of Government housing, I write this:

Admitted results of FHA housing in Oklahoma City to date amount to loss of $40,000,000 in value of existing residential property according to best informed realtors and loan appraisers. It has caused 15 per cent vacancies in residence and residential income units, with 20 to 25 per cent decrease in rental value of the remainder; has demoralized the real estate market for anything but new FHA houses, and has caused the HOLC to take losses ranging up to 85 per cent of the original loans made in best residential districts; has caused many thousands of people to lose their equity in their apartments and homes, and has not in any way touched the matter of "slum clearance."

The only "slums" are out on the river banks and not one of the slum occupants could get an FHA house or the Government Will Rogers Courts housing project on a bet. Not a single slum hut or house was demolished to offset the number of units built as was promised under the plan for Government units which were finally built on new ground which had never been developed for residential purposes. The Government "barracks" were opened to persons having salaries up to $125 and $150 per month, and while that has been corrected recently to take in the salaried persons in the lower brackets, the Government housing project is running 11 per cent vacant and making citywide appeals for tenants to fill its apartments.

What the people in the West need is not a lot more housing but jobs and something to do to make a living in the ones we already have. The construction of over five thousand houses the last few years has been the worst thing that could have happened to our town, as it has not brought new people to the city. Rather we have lost in population, as evidenced by a loss of over 1,100 school pupils during 1938, and about the same number in 1937. Whenever new construction takes its tenants out of already existing properties which are now bearing the tax load, and causes them to stand vacant, it is not a good thing for the city, or for the Nation. That is what FHA construction is doing, and with the new $2,500 FHA loans up to 95 per cent of the suppositional value of the buildings, the menace to existing residential property is plainly apparent. Anyone who buys a new FHA house is going to pay around 120 per cent of what the house and lots could be produced for under private cash down financing, and when in a few years the houses need new roof, new paper, new paint, plumbing repaired, termites removed and floors sanded, the owners will realize that their properties are not worth the amount they owe and simply move out and let the Government agency have them. The depreciation and obsolescence will "eat up" all the amortization in a majority of cases.

Never in the history of the country has the Government inaugurated a program so detrimental to private ownership as is the FHA and the USHA. Eastern cities may need this sort of construction, but the West and Middle West not only do not need it but are being ruined by it. It is time the politicians put their ears to the ground and heard the rumbling that is commencing to grow louder and louder as private citizens see their equities destroyed and financial ruin facing them owing to these two plagues.

E. S. SWAN

Oklahoma City

The Wide Horizon

Italy: Flowers and a Fence

By Joseph C. Harsch

ROME

Early spring makes this city and all Italy a paradise of opening flowers. But spring also brings its burdening political problems to the biggest nonbelligerent nation in western Europe.

Italy has a dual policy of staying out of the war but at the same time making the most of its bargaining with the Allies and of its still official Axis relationship. And this policy with the coming of spring is being subjected to new strains which promise to grow perplexing and dangerous in coming weeks. Italy, to put it colloquially, is in a "tough spot." The seeming puzzling inconsistencies of its devious political course of the moment become intelligible only in terms of this quality of policy: It is pursuing the most difficult of all political roles, that of trying to make fence-sitting pay.

Returning to Italy after having been away since mid-December provides an excellent opportunity to study the development of trends. When I left this country to cross the Brenner en route to Berlin last October, Italy had evolved for the moment its dual policy. It was out of the war on the assumption that it had more to gain, at least for the time being, from that course. Today the trends recorded at that time are firmly established and more apparent on the surface, but there is still much uncertainty as to the future.

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Italy's interest requires that it continue to play in many respects the role of an international insurgent, a "bad boy," in the eyes of the satisfied conservative nations. It is the only role which gives it bargaining power with the Allies. It is also the only role which permits consistency with the past course of the Fascist regime. To abandon the role would involve a degree of diplomatic inconsistency which no regime can afford except in extreme emergency.

Further, a decisive and complete abandonment of the Axis would immediately destroy Italy's bargaining power in the now continuous trade negotiations in which it is trying to make money from the Allies out of the war. And if these reasons were not enough there is a fact that departure from the "insurgency" role might possibly lead to revengeful punitive action from the German side of the Brenner. The distance from the German-Italian frontier to Trieste and the German outlet on the Adriatic is only sixty miles. Berlin obviously cannot have overlooked this historic path of German advance to the south.

As a result one witnesses now a renewed burning of Italian incense at the Axis altar. It is widely notable in the press. It creeps up in such spectacular events as the recent Ribbentrop visit to Rome and the meeting of the Duce and Hitler at the Brenner. All of which is intended to add to Italian bargaining power.

But it is also notable that without such burning of incense to Italy's apparent "nonbelligerency"—a neat formula which preserves the decencies of consistency and surface loyalty to Axis obligations—Italy might by now be far on the other side of the emotional fence, although by no means as far as America. Public opinion, if left to itself, would have become vocally pro-Ally. It is an open secret freely discussed everywhere in Rome that such leading figures in the Government as Count Ciano, Marshal Balbo and Count Grandi have all moved progressively away from pro-German traditions of Italian Fascism.

* * *

The fact is that as the winter ended Italy's fence-sitting position was getting out of balance. Something had to be done to readjust it if Italy was to retain its precarious balance and its maximum bargaining power with the Allies. Since there were no important subordinates left who could or would do this effectively it was up to the Duce to do it himself. He did, and this is the key to the revival of Axis talk in the press and the trip to the Brenner. He used his own weight as a counterpoise to the rising pro-Allied sentiment, striking attitudes and expressing opinions which enabled those who favor the German relationship to state with satisfaction that he is pro-German.

One must still not rule out altogether the possibility of Italy's joining Germany in the war. Italy still in theory has more material interest in a German victory than in Allied victory. It seems axiomatic that if at any time Germany launched a military advance which showed impressive prospects of quick and certain victory Italy would be drawn towards the bandwagon. But there is the same desire here to keep out of actual war that there is in America, and anti-German feeling is widespread among the masses of the people, particularly in the northern industrial districts.

Visiting Rome the second time since the beginning of the war, I have the conviction that while Italy still may come into this war on Germany's side, the trend is increasingly away from that possibility, and that current Axis revivalism is more apparent, or perhaps one should say diplomatic, than fundamental.

Mirror of World Opinion

They Can't Stand Publicity

All dictatorships are born in the dark. They survive for a time in the shadows. They invariably die in the light.

The one thing tyranny cannot stand is publicity. It must gag the press, stop free expression, silence the pulpit, censor the radio, control the movies, propagandize the public with half-truths—which is the shadiest way of lying there is.

The real bulwark of democracy is not the ballot box but the honest newspaper.—Henry Hitt Crane in the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, Detroit.

Why Civilizations Decay

Civilizations don't decay because they grow old but because they become militarized. In the long history of evolution, formidableness and violence always failed. It wasn't the giant reptiles, invulnerable in armor-plated self-sufficiency, that survived. It was the meek puny little creature, the primitive mammal.—*Scribner's Commentator Magazine.*